The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY APRIL 8, 1909. NO. 14.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed

Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE -

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

Capital, $60.000 **Surplus $100,000**

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. Moyer N. U. Funk C. M. Creveling C. A. Kleim
W. L. White C. W. Runyon Dr. J. J. Brown M. Milleisen

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

NEW COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

First Meeting Held Monday Night, and Organization Effected.

Few Changes in Appointments.

Bloomsburg's Town Council for the curreut year are: F. J. Richard, President; C. W. Runyon, James Magee, C. A. Pursel, Harry C. Rulon, I. L. Rabb and Wellington Kashner, members. The last two named are new members.

The oath of office was administered to the members by President Richard on Monday night.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at $25 per month, an increase of five dollars, as the secretary will have more work to do than in the past, in the way of additional bookkeeping. Frank P. Zarr was unanimously elected.

The compensation of the town treasurer was fixed at one per cent., excluding interest on temporary loans, repayment of bonds, and his own commission. D. W. Campbell was unanimously elected treasurer.

The salary of Chief of Police was fixed at $45 per month, two suits of clothes, an overcoat, and two weeks vacation on salary. F. P. Baum and Mr. Cooper were nominated. Baum was elected by a vote of 5 to 1.

For town solicitor, the salary was fixed at $500, that to be his salary for attending to all legal business, inside and outside of court, including the filing of liens, and any other legal advice needed. John G. Harman Esq. was unanimously elected.

The salary of street commissioner was fixed at $45 per month for his full time and attention.

J. H. Giger was elected unanimously.

For building inspector the salary was fixed at $15 per year. Mr. Richard appointed Samuel Shaffer, which was approved by the council.

The high constable's salary was fixed at $36 a year.

Miles W. Betz was unanimously chosen.

The salary of the Town Hall janitor was fixed at $12.50 per month.

The following applications were read: Frank L. Girton and E. F. Dietterick. The vote resulted as follows:

Dietterick—4.

Girton—2. Mr. Dietterick was declared elected.

The salary of town engineer was fixed at 50c per hour, he to keep his own time. J. C. Brown was elected.

The salary of the street cleaner was fixed at $1.50 per day and the sweepings.

Hiram Palmer was chosen without opposition.

The compensation for inspecting the fire alarm service was cut from $10 to $7.50. Thomas Metherel was chosen inspector.

The wages of single and double team hauling for the street commissioner were fixed at $2.50 for single and $3.50 per day for double teams.

For labor on the streets the price was fixed at $1.50 per day of 10 hours.

The present police force was continued until next meeting night.

President Richard announced the appointment of the following committees to serve for the ensuing year.

Finance — Magee, Runyon and Rulon.

Street and Highway—Kashner, Rabb and Runyon.

Fire and Water—Runyon, Pursel and Magee.

Light—Rabb, Pursel and Kashner.

Building — Rulon, Magee, and Runyon.

Library—Magee and Rabb.

Sanitary and Sewer — Pursel, Rabb and Kashner.

For Vice President of town council Mr. Runyon nominated Mr. Magee as first vice president and Harry Rulon as second vice president. Both were elected.

Mr. Magee moved that the town appropriate a sum of $1 for every dollar collected by the Public Library management during the year, but not including endowments, the entire sum not to exceed $750. The motion was carried. The library treasurer is to give council a certified statement of amount collected each month.

The council then adjourned to meet next Monday night.

HOLY WEEK AND EASTER.

Many of the churches of town are holding services this week commemorative of the passion and death of our Savior.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church daily services have been held. On Good Friday Three Hours Devotion will be conducted from 12 to 3 p. m. with short addresses on the seven words of the cross.

Infant baptism will be administered on Saturday afternoon at 3 oclock.

The Easter services will be as follows:

Morning Prayer with special music, at 6. am.; Holy Communion at 7 a. m.; second celebration of the Holy Communion at 10.30, with sermon, and special music; at 3 p. m. the Sunday School will hold its Easter festival, and at 7 o'clock there will be Evening Prayer with special music.

Reformed.

Meetings are being held every evening at the Reformed Church. Rev. F. A. Cook of Mainville preached on Tuesday. There will be a service at 6.15 a. m. an Easter, and Confirmation and Holy Communion at 10.30.

St. Columba's Catholic.

Yesterday, to-day and Friday evenings the office of "Tenebrae" is read. To-day which is called Maundy Thursday, is celebrated the institution of the Most Holy Eucharist. On Good Friday the sufferings and death of our Lord will be commemorated. The first ceremony on Saturday will be the blessing of the new fire. On Easter Sunday will be held the great feast of our Divine Saviour's resurrection.

St. Matthew's Lutheran.

Nightly services with sermon are being held this week.

On Good Friday between the hours of 12 and 3 p. m. there will be held the Three Hours Devotion. At 7:45 the regular evening service will be held, the sermon based upon the theme "He Descended Into Hell." On Sunday Early Praise Service will be held at 6:00; Sunday School at 9, when the special service, "The Broken Seal" will be rendered; morning worship, confirmation and reception of new members and Holy Communion at 10:15; Baptism of children and Junior C. E. meeting at 2:30; C E. meeting, "Risen With Christ," at 6:30, and evening service at 7:30. The sermon will be upon, "Our Living Dead." Holy Communion will be administered.

"American Banks are most carefully managed." —Harrison.

On the character of the directorate of a Bank and its management rests public confidence necessary to its success.

Moral: The directors of this Bank are forever devoted to its interests.

SAFETY

WOULDN'T IT BE WELL

FOR YOU TO CAST IN YOUR LOT

WITH THIS BANK.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK

BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

THE NEW TROLLEY AND LIGHT CO.

The Consolidation Means Improvements and added Conveniences.

Through Cars Will Be Run.

The consolidation of the trolley lines and the lighting companies of Bloomsburg, Berwick and Danville into one organization known as the Columbia Power, Light, and Railways Company, is about completed, and it is expected that work will begin next week under the one corporation.

A number of gentlemen who are interested in the matter were in town on Monday. They were E. R. Sponsler, Esq., of Harrisburg; Hon. W. H. Sponsler, of New Bloomfield; Judge Koch, of Pottsville, Mr. H. W. Hamlin, of Harrisburg, and Mr. W. F. Lowry, of Berwick. After an inspection of the property they held an extended meeting. It was decided to proceed at once with the necessary improvements on the line and in the equipment. It was also determined that in the near future cars will run between Danville and Berwick, making all the usual stops, as heretofore. Bloomsburg will be the centre of operations.

All cars will start and stop on Main street in front of the company offices. The service from Bloomsburg to Catawissa and Berwick will continue as at present.

The power plant at Grovania will be abandoned. The central power plant will be that of the Irondale Company which will be enlarged, and any additional power required will be obtained from Harwood, near Hazleton.

The company's new offices are completed, and are most attractively and conveniently arranged. In the basement is the waiting room for employees, and on the first floor is a lobby, the cashier's office, the book-keeping department, and General Manager Ellis's private office. As you enter the front door the room looks like an up-to-date banking house.

In the front windows are displayed gas and electric appliances, gas ranges electric chafing dishes, toasters, coffee urns, lamps, and other modern appliances that can be used in connection with gas and electricity. The ranges will be handled by the company, and the other articles can be obtained through dealers in town.

The office force has not yet been decided, but will be acted upon soon by the Board of Directors.

The general manager of the new company, Mr. B. O. Ellis, has had wide experience in the business, having been connected with similar work for some years past, and is a practical electrician as well as a thorough business man. He has already made many friends here.

LEG BROKEN BY A KICK.

Jury Commissioner A. C. Hidlay had his leg broken below the knee by the kick of a pony last Friday. The pony belongs to his son, Bruce, and it was being clipped at Corell's livery, Mr. Hidlay holding it. The pony gave a sudden plunge and kick, with the above result. It is a painful injury, and Mr. Hidlay is suffering from it.

NO REBATE ON COUNTY TAX.

Owing to the fact that the Tax Department of the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg has refused to allow the usual five per cent. discount on State taxes where the amounts have been paid within sixty days from the date of the duplicate, the County Commissioners on Tuesday were obliged to take similar action. Hereafter state taxes will have to be paid in full, and no rebate for prompt payment will be allowed.

In this county this amounts to about $800 each year. In the past the Commissioners were allowed the discount in question by the State, but aince the change, this will be paid over to the State treasurer.

The fact is that this will be a more just arrangement than the rebate system. Under the former rule the man with a fat bank account could pay his tax within thirty days, and save five per cent., which the laboring man who often finds it hard to raise enough spare cash to pay taxes at any time, seldom was able to pay within the thirty days, and so lost the discount.

LOST VALUABLE HORSE.

Jerry Saltzer had the misfortune to lose a good horse on Saturday night. It got out into the alley, the stable door having been accidentally left open, and enjoyed its freedom by running up and down the alley. Soon after it was returned to the stable it began to bleed at the nose, and in about fifteen minutes dropped to the floor and died shortly. It is supposed that a blood vessel bursted.

Mr. Saltzer has had the horse for eleven years, and it was always a reliable animal.

TOOLEY'S OPENING.

The opening of Tooley & Co.'s new grocery store in the Columbia Theatre building took place on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The store occupies nearly all the space formerly used by Fowler's restaurant, the partitions having been removed, and the space thrown into one room. A large glass front has been put in, and the goods are very attractively arranged.

Tooley's is one of the finest grocery stores in this section. It was visited by hundreds of people on the opening days, and each one was presented with a ticket to a moving picture show.

MERCANTILE APPRAISER BUSY.

Mercantile appraiser John S. Scott has been busy in the performance of his official duties for several weeks past. He was at work in Bloomsburg during the past week, and has nearly completed the county.

A. B. CROOP PARALYZED.

Former county treasurer A. B. Croop had a paralytic stroke on Monday, while plowing on his farm in Briarcreek township. He was taken to his home, and a physician called in, and his condition is reported as improved.

Baltic Sterling, residing in Hemlock township, had a paralytic stroke on Saturday.

Townsend's

SUITS, HATS,

SHIRTS, HOSE,

NECKWEAR.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BANK ROBBER WHO WON PARDON DEAD

George M. White, Long an Expert Thief, Ends Days in Honesty at Keene, N. H.

ESCAPED FROM SING SING PRISON

Gained Freedom by Paying $30,000 to Guards and Received Clemency by Restoring Government Bond Plates --Faithful Wife Stood by Him.

Keene, N. H.—George M. White, once notorious as a bank robber, died recently at the Elliot City Hospital in this city, at the age of seventy-two years.

White was a member of a good New England family, and was brought up in puritanical surroundings. He became one of the most expert bank thieves in the country, and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in this State. He escaped from Sing Sing, and then rendered important services to the government by revealing the location of forged bond plates. At the special request of United States Attorney General George H. Williams he was pardoned by Governor Dix of New York, the only instance, it is said, where a pardon has been granted to an escaped convict while still at large and with an unexpired term to serve.

White went into business and had the good will and respect of his neighbors and acquaintances. He did not attempt to conceal his history, and the New York Herald of March 11, 1906, printed a long interview with him in which he declared that it had cost him $30,000 to get out of Sing Sing.

It was under the alias of George Bliss that he began his operations against banks. He was associated with the most expert criminals of his day, including Mark Shinburn, "Fairy" McGuire, "Charlie" Bullard, "Dave" Bartlett, "Ike" Marsh, "Big John" Brady and "Sandy" McCormack. His intelligence and ingenuity made him the recognized leader.

With two others he was arrested in March, 1871, charged with attempting to rob a bank at Adams, N. Y. He was convicted and was sentenced to ten years in Auburn Prison. He had plenty of money put away outside and negotiations for escape were quickly begun. The first step was to have him transferred to Sing Sing. This cost $1,000.

He avoided hard work from the outset by paying a fee of $500 to the prison physician, who reported that he was too delicate to stand hard labor. He became the physician's hostler and later went to work in the dispensary.

His wife was permitted to visit him frequently, and she invariably left a five dollar bill in a book which she handed to the man in charge of the visiting room. The first arrangement made was to have White escape by means of a tug which would pass the prison dock at a specified time. He boarded the tug, and so did eight other prisoners, with the result that all were caught.

He finally escaped by hiding in a wagon that was brought into the prison grounds. For this privilege he paid $15,000 in advance and $15,000 in New York after his escape. He met the prison guards at Delmonico's and paid them the money. He continued to reside in New York, going about without concealment and attending to various business interests.

Colonel Whitely, then chief of the Secret Service had instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to spare neither time nor expense in recovering stolen Treasury note and bond plates. White put him in a position to get them and as a result he was pardoned in 1873.

JOHN D. TO FARMERS.

Tells Them His Forefathers Went After Business in Haphazard Way.

Augusta, Ga.—John D. Rockefeller while the honor guest at a barbecue dinner given by the Beach Island farmers made a short speech in which he said he was no farmer, but his people as far back as he could remember were farmers. He said the farmers during his forefathers' time were not like those of to-day; they went after business in a haphazard way.

"But after we get through with farming or railroading or whatever our task in life may be," he said, "we will be asked the pertinent question—it will come to us after we have finished our work and have handed it down to our children—What was the fruit of our work? What was the real fruitage?"

WHERE LIARS GO.

Little Brooklyn Girl Knew and Where Asked She Told.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A little brown eyed girl was called before Magistrate Furlong as a witness in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, against a woman who was accused by the child's mother of calling her names and using improper language in the little one's presence.

"Now, little one, do you know where little girls go who tell lies?"

"Yes, sir; they go to jail."

"Well, where do they go when they die?" the Judge aked.

"I know," said the child; "they go to the cemetery."

FLOWERS OF SPEECH.

An Englishman's Address at a Ladies' Seminary In Siam.

The influential Englishman in Siam flattered himself that he had a very decent knowledge of the language and was ready to do great things. He had already ordered coffee from his hotel waiter with success and asked the boy to bring up his boots.

Now, influential Englishmen in Siam are not as common as cockroaches, and that afternoon the distinguished visitor was requested by a friend to deliver an address on "England" at the only ladies' seminary in the country. Confidently he accepted.

He began famously. Every one applauded and smiled. But gradually as he proceeded he noticed consternation overspreading the countenances of his listeners.

"What's the trouble?" he whispered in English anxiously to his friend on the platform.

"Trouble!" exclaimed the friend hotly. "Why, the trouble is what you are saying."

"But," protested the speaker, "I am saying, 'I am delighted to see so many young ladies rising to intellectual heights, with fine brains and large appreciation.'"

"Oh, no, you're not," corrected the friend. "You're saying, 'I am pleased to see so many small lionesses growing large and fat, with big noses and huge feet!'"—London Tit-Bits.

WHEN YOU WEEP.

The Way That Tears Act Upon the Human Organism.

Professor Waynbaum, M. D., of Paris publishes some queer facts regarding the nature and purpose of tears, coming to the conclusion that tears act upon the human organism "like chloroform, ether or alcohol."

"When a human being gives way to sorrow," says Dr. Waynbaum, "the blood pressure in the brain decreases. The tear helps in this process, which benumbs the brain for the time being, causing passiveness of the soul almost approaching indifference.

"Tears are blood, changing color by their passage through the lachrymal glands. One can drown his sorrow in tears as one can benumb his senses by the use of alcohol or drugs. When a person cries the facial muscles contract and the appearance of the face changes, which action facilitates the white blood letting, driving the blood particles into the lachrymal gland, from which they issue in the shape of tears.

"Children whose nervous system is particularly tender derive great benefit from crying occasionally. The act of crying relieves their brains. The same may be said with respect to women."

The professor likewise explains why laughter sometimes produces tears, but the explanation is too technical for reproduction.

The Only Safe Way.

"No, I can't stay any longer," he said, with determination.

"What difference does an hour or so make now?" asked a member of the party. "Your wife will be in bed and asleep, and if she wakes up she won't know what time it is."

"Quite right, quite right," he returned. "I can fool my wife almost any time as long as I get home before breakfast. Why, I've gone home when the sun was up, kept the blinds shut, lit the gas and made her think that it was a little after 12. But, gentlemen, I can't fool the baby. I can make the room as dark as I please, but it won't make the baby sleep a minute later than usual, and when she wakes up hungry it comes pretty close to being morning, and my wife knows it. Gentlemen," he added as he bowed himself out, "I make it a rule to get home before the baby wakes. It's the only safe way."

A Dog Story.

At a farmhouse at which we have been staying a terrier, Rough, shares always his master's first breakfast, the bread and cream accompanying a cup of tea. Three corners he breaks off and gives to Rough, who eats the first two. Off the third he licks the cream, then carries the crust to a hen who each morning comes across the field where the fowls are kept and at the gate awaits her friend's arrival. Should others of the hens appear, Rough "barks them off" while his favorite devours her portion.—London Spectator.

A Tremendous Task.

"So you are going to study law?"

"Yes."

"Going to make a specialty of criminal law?"

"No."

"Corporation law?"

"No. Both are too easy. What I want is to be accurately and reliably informed as to what months in the year and days in the week it is permitted to shoot certain game in the various sections of the country."—Washington Star.

A Patron of Art.

"So you enjoy reading all the extravagant praise that is printed about that opera singer?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It kind of helps me to feel that maybe those tickets were worth what I paid for 'em."—Washington Star.

Poor Jonesi

Missionary—Can you give me any information about Deacon Jones, who labored among your people three years ago? Cannibal—Well, the last I heard about him he had gone into consumption.—Judge.

Husbands to Burn.

The elderly spinster in the rear of the drawing room car had no more than settled in her seat when her attention was attracted to a woman a little farther front who was garbed in the deepest mourning. As Miss Spinster adjusted her nose grabber glasses for a better inspection of the one in widow's weeds she saw the conductor lean over and converse with her earnestly for several minutes.

When the conductor got back to her seat taking the passenger's tickets Miss Spinster was consumed with curiosity about the woman in mourning.

"Conductor," she asked in her sweetest tones, "what's the trouble with the lady up there in widow's weeds?"

"Oh, that's Mrs. Gettem!" replied the obliging conductor. "She's just taking her third husband out to a crematory."

"Oh, how dreadful!" exclaimed Miss Spinster. And then in a faraway voice she added:

"And just think of it! Here I am past fifty and never had a husband in my life, while that woman up there has them to burn!"—New York Times.

Strong Monosyllables.

Instructors in the art of literary composition usually condemn a string of monosyllables, but in the well known hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," written by a master of the English language, you may count thirty consecutive words of one syllable only. They offend neither the eye nor the ear.

Milton often uses a series of monosyllables. In the second book of "Paradise Lost" we have:

The fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense or rare,
With head, hands, wings or feet pursues his way
And swims or sinks or wades or creeps or flies.

Such lines are not uncommon in the book:

Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens and shades of death.

And again:

Of neither sea nor shore nor air nor fire.

—London Notes and Queries.

Courtship In Ireland.

An Irish boy marries when he has a rid house and an Irish girl just when she pleases. Sometimes she so pleases while yet her years are few; at other times she is content to wait upon wisdom. In the latter case, of course, she makes a wise choice, but in the former almost always a lucky one, for luck is the guardian angel of the Irish.

"You're too young to marry yet, Mary," the mother said when Mary pleaded that she should grant Laurence O'Mahony a particular boon.

"If you only have patience, mother, I'll cure meself of that fault," was Mary's reply.

"And she's never been used to work, Laurence," the mother said to the suitor discouragingly.

"If you only have patience, ma'am," was Laurence's reply to this, "I'll cure her of that fault." And he did too.—Seumas MacManus in Lippincott's.

The Nervous Mother.

An Atchison woman who is very nervous and inclined to worry is the mother of a boy. She recently read of a boy who was killed while roller skating and immediately put her son's roller skates in the fire. Another newspaper told of a boy who was killed riding the street cars, and as boys are frequently killed while walking by street cars running over them she chained her boy to the front door. Then she read of a boy who died of blood poisoning caused by his shoe rubbing his heel, and her boy's shoes and stockings came off. The story of a boy who bit off a button on his waist and choked to death resulted in her taking off her boy's clothes. He had left only a flannel shirt, and she is reading now that wearing flannel shirts is the cause of great mortality and is thinking of removing that.—Atchison Globe.

The Bloom on the Egg.

"I know these eggs at least are fresh," said the young housewife. "As I took them from the basket a white bloom, like the down of a peach, came off on my hands."

Her husband, a food expert, gave a sneering laugh.

"In that case," he said, "I'll forego my usual morning omelette. That bloom, my dear, proves your eggs to be a year or so old—maybe four or five years old.

"The bloom, as you so poetically call it, is lime dust. It shows that the eggs are pickled. Lime dust, which rubs off like flour, is the surest test we have for pickled eggs—a not unwholesome article, but not to be compared with the new laid sort."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Riddle.

Here is a strange riddle which we have never met before. It is sent us by a friend from Jhansi, India:

Divide 150 by 0. Add two-thirds of 10. So ends the riddle.

Here is the answer: COLENSO.

C—100.

L—50.

EN—two-thirds of TEN.

SO—ends the riddle.—London Scraps.

Changeable Names.

Tom—Belle is a strange girl. She doesn't know the names of some of her best friends. Maud—That's nothing. Why, I don't even know what my own will be a year from now.—Boston Transcript.

The Process.

"You are a pretty sharp boy, Tommy."

"Well, I ought to be. Pa takes me out in the wood shed and straps me three or four times a week."—Harper's Weekly.

THE WORD "WINTER."

Said to Have Originally Indicated Wetness, Not Coldness.

There is a prevailing impression that there is something in the word "winter" that signifies cold, and the season is usually associated with the idea of low temperature, but where the word originated there was little of winter as we understand it, while there was a great deal of moisture at the time the earth was nearest to the sun, so that it is not the temperature but the atmospheric condition that has given us the word.

The word "winter," as we use it, is found with but slight modifications in all the branches of the Aryan languages, for the idea of wetness associated with the season was given to it before the Aryan family was divided.

If we go to the root of the word we find "wad," with the signification of to well, to wash out, to moisten or make wet. Our Aryan ancestors used that root to apply to all conditions of moisture, and many words besides winter have grown out of it, wet and water being among them.

This root "wad" is in the Sanskrit as "udan," water. Anglo-Saxon has "water," and in Latin we have "unda," wave, from which we get our "inundate."

Our Danish and Swedish cousins changed the "w" into a "v" and have "vinter." In Icelandic it is "vetir," and the old high German has "wintar," and it is "winter" in German. These four words are all from the Teutonic base "wata," which means wet. So it has been moisture that has been indicated from the birth of the root on which all of the different words in a dozen languages have grown.—New York Herald.

CURIOUS FLORIDA HERB.

Red Plant Which Feeds Upon Ants and Other Insects.

Almost everybody knows there are such things as insectivorous or carnivorous plants, but it is doubtful if many know we have any such plants growing right here in southern Florida. Nevertheless there is a plant, or, rather, herb, growing here which is really insectivorous.

It is likely that on account of its being extremely small it has escaped attention. In fact, it seems to have been overlooked by the botanists also, as we are unable to find it classed among the sensitive plants.

This is an annual herb, and the entire plant, including the flowers, is of a deep rich red color. It rarely reached a height of more than three inches and is never so broad. The leaves are spatulate when undisturbed and present many small fibrillae and secrete at their tips a tenacious fluid which is capable of holding the very small insects, such as ants and the like, upon which it feeds. When any of these get lodged in the fluid and disturb these fibrillae the leaves slowly acquire a deep cut shape and sometimes curl completely up over their victim. When they have absorbed the insect they slowly recover their original shape, leaving only the skeleton of the insect remaining.

These plants grow on the very low, flat, poor and sandy lands. They appear in the late winter and early spring months.—Punta Gorda (Fla.) Herald.

The Human Temperature.

Put to the test of the thermometer, it appears that the normal temperature of the body is almost invariable, regardless of latitude or season. Putting the bulb of the thermometer under the tongue of an Eskimo at the frozen north or of a man under the blazing sun of the tropics, we find that in each case, the body being in a state of health, the temperature is about the same, the difference not amounting to a degree. We may say absolutely that the average normal temperature of a human being is about 98.5 degrees F., just as we may say that at sea level water boils at 212 degrees F.—New York American.

Put In More Words.

"Now, Peters," said the teacher, "what is it makes the water of the sea so salty?"

"Salt," said Peters.

"Next!" said the teacher. "What is it makes the water of the sea so salty?"

"The salty quality of the sea water," answered "Next," "is due to the admixture of a sufficient quantity of chloride of sodium to impart to the aqueous fluid with which it commingles a saline flavor, which is readily recognized by the organs of taste!"

"Right, Next," said the teacher. "Go up one!"

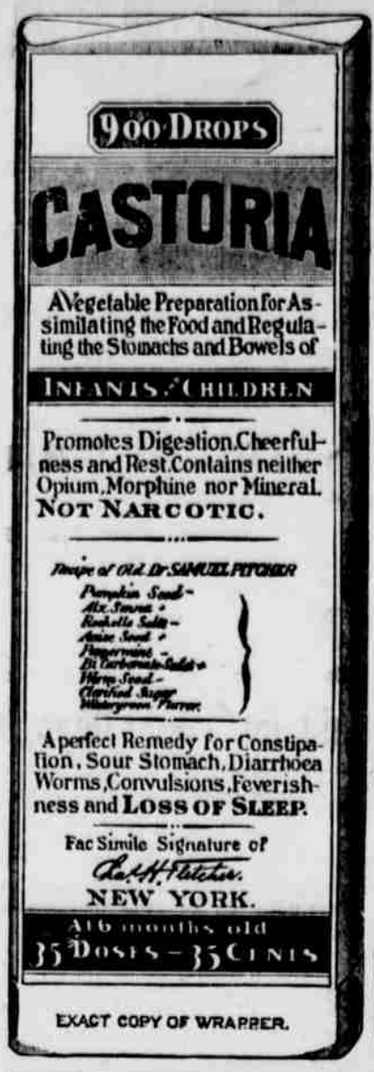
Mutton Birds.

During six weeks every autumn the 400 inhabitants of the Australian Furneaux islands make enough money to support themselves in idleness the rest of the year. They do this by catching the very fat young "mutton birds," which are hatched there in such numbers that the flocks when they migrate extend for miles. They furnish food and oil, which is used for lubricating purposes and also as a substitute for cod liver oil.

Making Sure.

Country Cousin—Are you sure I am in the right train? Town Relative (who has had about enough of it)—Well, I have asked seventeen porters and thirty-two passengers, and they all say "Yes," so I think you'd better risk it.—London Telegraph.

If thou continuest to take delight in idle argumentation thou mayest be qualified to combat with the sophists, but never know how to love with men.—Socrates.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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Wonen Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life will make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charmimg maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant drains which are often consequent on marriage and motherhood not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comliness. Half a million women and more have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

THE "PURE FOOD LAW" is designed by the Government to protect the public from injurious ingredients in both foods and drugs. It is beneficial both to the public and to the conscientious manufacturer. Ely's Cream Balm, a successful remedy for cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc., containing no injurious drugs, meets fully the reqnirements of the new law, and that fact is prominently stated on every package. It contains none of the injurios drugs which are required by the law to be mentioned on the label. Hence you can use it safely.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BY THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN

By FIDELIS

"You're not going out again tonight, Leonard? It is so late!"

"I must, but I won't be long. Don't sit up for me."

Several hours later she was rising to extinguish the lamp before retiring to her own room, when she heard the sound of a key being turned in the front door, and fearing lest Leonard should be angry if he found her still up, she slipped behind a curtain that was drawn across the window, to wait until he had gone to his room. To her dismay, however, her brother was not alone.

His good friends Kroutalski and Schrieber were with him, and they began to speak at once, evidently continuing a conversation.

"You understand what you have

"YOU'RE NOT GOING OUT TO-NIGHT."

to do," said Schreiber, addressing Leonard. "I will tell you once more, that you may make no mistake. The train bearing that infernal villain passes your station here at twelve forty o'clock, and reaches Redville at one fifteen. You must get in here, and leave the train at Redville, and mind you select the carriage in front of the saloon, and leave your parcel under the seat as close to the partition as you can get it. If it is an empty compartment so much the better, but you must risk that."

"How long will it last as it is?" asked Leonard in faltering tones.

"For an hour and a half. It is set to go off at one twenty, and the train will be half way between Redville and Letterham then. That gives you plenty of time, mon ami, even allowing for delays."

Olga remembered that Captain Cunningham was quartered at Letterham, and that he was dining in London that night, and would almost certainly go back by the midnight train. With a tremendous effort she controlled the trembling which seized her, fearful of missing a word. But the conspirators left almost immediately, first carrying into the room a square package done up in brown paper, and placing it carefully on a chair.

As in a dream Olga watched Leonard through a rent in the curtain. Having drunk off some whisky, he picked up his burden and let himself out at the door. Within five minutes a closely-veiled figure was following him, and the brother and sister reached the station simultaneously. They took tickets for Redville and Letterham respectively, Olga getting into a compartment at the end of the train, and Leonard entering the one next to the saloon carriage.

At Redville both got out, and Olga had the satisfaction of seeing her brother hurry away while she speedily took his place, and perceived to her horror that a man in a fur coat was asleep in one corner.

She had learned from a porter that the train stopped once more halfway to Letterham, and with all her heart she prayed that the awful thing might not go off until she could get out with it at the little roadside station. She sat trembling from head to foot.

At last came a shill whistle, and with her heart beating in her throat, as it seemed to her, Olga began to grope under the seat.

The man in the fur-lined coat sat up.

"Can I help you to find anything?" he asked, and Olga saw that one of her fears was realized, for it was Hugh Cunningham.

"No, please don't—don't touch it!" she gasped; and, as the train stopped, she lifted the parcel and placed it on the seat.

It was very heavy, and from it came a terrible ticking sound, which the noise of the train had prevented them from hearing before

"Olga!" he exclaimed. "What is this?"

He got out quickly; but in the delay caused by having to give up his ticket he lost sight of her, and she ran swiftly down the dark road, away from the station.

She dared not go too far. A gate leading into a big field invited her to enter. She did so, and, having set down the awful package, turned back again with long, sobbing breaths. As she reached the gate an explosion rent the air, and with a wail of anguish mingled with relief Olga fell into Hugh's arms.

* * * * *

Perfect confidence reigns between Captain and Mrs. Cuningham except on one point. He has never sought to learn how she became acquainted with the plot to assassinate the Russian minister, and when Olga receives her American letters he does not ask to see them. And each mail makes her happier, for it brings word of honest work, and true repentance, and a real gratitude to the brave little sister who saved Leonard Thurston from bearing the brand of Cain.

RETAIL STORES OF AMERICA.

Teach the World the Art of Selling by System.

The last few years have shown the greatest strides in industrial and commercial life the world ever has known," says Kendall Banning, an authority on modern business methods. "This growth began and is still centered in this country. In one century the growth of manufactured products has increased 200 per cent., while our exports have increased 430 per cent."

Nowhere is this growth and prosperity more evident than in the large retail stores. They represent wonderful achievements over the small country store where people went both to shop and gossip.

These merchants all declare that this industrial advancement lies in the improvement of modern business methods. It is Yankee ingenuity that has accomplished it, which includes the two qualities—adaptibility and the power of imitation. General Early once said: "The secret of military success lies in an ability to get there with the most men and get there first." This same fact holds good in business. Many owners of great stores have been pioneers—they saw the growing needs and set out to satisfy the wants.

Such a man was John Wanamaker, the owner of the first large retail stores. In the early 60s business was conducted along these lines: Men began to work at 6 30 and continued until 7.30, except on Saturday nights, when the stores closed at 11.30. There was no settled selling prices for goods; there was an asking price and the most persistent haggling often took place until some price was agreed upon.

Wages were as unstable as prices. In the making of clothes wages were seldom paid to the working people. The fortnightly payments usually came in groceries, coal and orders on which the manufacturer had his percentage. The only two things that were plentiful were ideas and plans.

Wanamaker was the first merchant to make sweeping reforms, he said: "We shall give cash payments to work people on the completion of their work, and we shall shorten their hours. We shall not have two prices—only one—and lastly, we are willing to take back anything sold and return the money."

He and the other retailers who adopted these new ideas said, "Our times demand higher business standards. In the planning and systematizing of our business we shall aim to do things better than they have ever been done. We shall try to eliminate error; work to please as well as to market our wares. We shall give the best goods at the lowest prices possible."

System and economy were the two important principles first recognized by John Wanamaker, and are still adhered to by every successful merchant.

Double-Minded Chameleons.

A most remarkable creature is the chameleon. To all appearances the nervous centers in one lateral half of the animal work independently of those on the other and it has two lateral centers of perception—sensation and motion—besides the common one in which must reside the faculty of concentration. The eyes move independently of one another and convey separate impressions to their respective centers of perception. The consequence is that when the animal is agitated its movements resemble those of two animals, or rather perhaps two halves of animals glued together. Each half wishes to go its own way and there is no concordance.

Therefore the chameleon is the only four-legged vertebrate that is unable to swim; it becomes so frightened when dropped into water that all faculty of concentration is lost and the creature tumbles about as if in a state of intoxication. When a chameleon is undisturbed every impulse to motion is referred to the proper tribunal and the whole organism acts in accordance with its decrees. The eye, for example, that receives the strongest impression propagates it to the common center, which then prevails upon the other eye to follow that impression and direct its gaze toward the same object.

Moreover, the chameleon may be fast asleep on one side and wide awake on the other. Cautiously approached at night with a candle so as not to awaken the whole animal at once, the eye turned toward the light will open, begin to move, and the corresponding side to change color. The other side will remain for a longer or shorter time in a torpid, motionless and unchanged state with its eye fast shut.

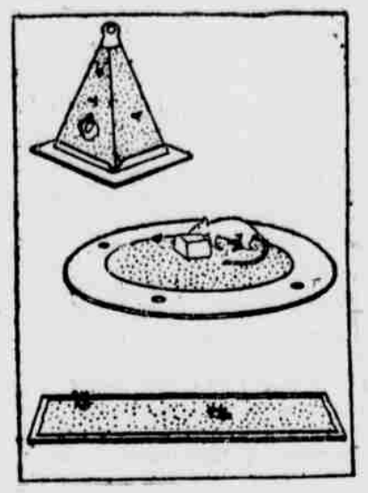
Kaffir's Fine Record.

Rubusana, a full-blooded Kaffir, a savage until his 18th year, is to-day a poet, a pastor and a patriot, a scholar who has mastered English, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and is engaged in London in completing his fifth authentic translation of the Christian Bible into his native tongue.

INSECT EXTERMINATOR

Light Utilized to Attract the Insects to Certain Destruction.

An ingenious method of exterminating insects and other vermin has been devised by a Canadian inventor. It is well known that all kinds of insect and rodents are attracted by light, and particularly a luminous power created in a cool state, with or without combustion. Accordingly a coating of a luminous mixture is applied to a card having a surface which can be painted to prove an attraction to the insects. On this surface is placed a smeary poisonous substance which will have the effect of entangling and, if necessary, poisoning the insect or rodent. The luminous substance employed consists of a mixture which in the dark will show a brilliant blue light, while in the daytime it will absorb light. A blue light is more efficacious in luring the insects. In the center of the piece of cardboard is a piece of bait to tempt the vermin into the adhesive substance, where it will die and not be able to get away readily to die in some forgotten corner and thus pollute the atmosphere. Over the surface of the luminant substance is placed resin, castor oil or other essen-



tial oil which throws off a pleasant perfume, but which proves very effective in destroying such insects as mosquitoes, flies, beetles and the like.

Shopping in Egypt.

The streets are generally crammed with people, and lined with busy shops, each shop being a small open room, unconnected with the house by any door or passage; and closed in at night by folding-doors, secured by locks and bolts outside. It is fitted all round with shelves or cases for merchandise, and has a floor raised about two feet from the ground, which projects about the same distance into the roadway, and upon which carpets and cushions are placed for custom-

ers, who seat themselves on this rude divan while they arrange purchases. This is always a lengthy business, and expected to be so by buyer and seller, who quietly give themselves up to a half hour's "haggle" over every trifle. The buyer seated, the seller offers a pipe, and sends to the nearest coffee-house for cups of the hot beverage. Then begins the exaltation of the article to be sold, and an extravagant price is named, to be succeeded by as great a depreciation of price and quality on the part of the buyer. Then the subject is dropped, pipes and coffee resumed, to be after a time renewed, as before, until something like a fair medium is reached, and the bargain concluded.

There is no fixed price for anything; hence you cannot ask for an article, pay its value and leave the shop with it in the course of five minutes; it is impossible thus to economize time in the East. The subdivision of trade, too, is another hindrance.

If a man wants a turban he has to go to one dealer for the scarlet skullcap, fez or tarboosh; to another for the heavy silk tassel, and to a third for the shawl which he winds about it, and so makes it complete. One man deals in pipe stems, generally made of jasmine or cherry-stick; a second drills them; a third deals in amber mouth-pieces; a fourth in the red earthen bowls from Siout or Stamboul; a fifth in leaf-tobacco, which a man cuts up for you; and thus half a day may be easily consumed in obtaining what half an hour would secure for you in our country. Each trade is distinct, and has its own appointed district, so that much time is occupied in visiting shops widely asunder.

Balloon Fell Among Fisher Folk.

An element of humor characterised one of Mr. Spencer's Indian experiences. One day after making a parachute descent his balloon came down among some fisherfolk, who promptly unpicked the net to use for fishing lines and cut up the balloon itself to make waterproof clothing.

Patriotism

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAWN PARTY HUGS HOT STOVE

Dancers in Blocks of 35 Sit Outdoors, Awaiting Turns Inside the Small House.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Lawn parties in cold months in New Jersey are the exception rather than the rule, but when they have a big parlor stove to warm them they are all right. That has been discovered in Whitesville, near here, and it is thought mid-winter lawn parties soon will become a fad with those who are yearning to get close to nature and back to grass, even though it be frost-bitten.

Eighty-five friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin, whose home is in Bangs avenue, Whitesville, agreed to hold a suprise party at the Martin home. The secret was kept so well that it was not until the merrymakers reached the house the Martins had an inkling of it. When it came time for dancing it was discovered that even after clearing two rooms and throwing them together not more than fifty persons could stay in the house.

"Let's carry the parlor stove out to the lawn and sit around it until it is our turn to dance," one of the men suggested.

The Martins did not object. The big stove was carried out, enough pipe was left on it to supply a draft and while fifty members of the surprise party danced inside the house the other thirty-five men and women clustered about the stove on the lawn and had a jolly time. After each dance thirty-five of those in the house went to the lawn and left room inside for the thirty-five who had been hugging the stove. The arrangement worked so well that the party did not break up until long after midnight.

BEAT HER FOR READING BIBLE.

Farmer's Wife Says Her Husband Wanted Her in the Fields.

Paterson, N. J.—Her husband beat her because she halted in her work of plowing the fields to read the Bible, which she always carried with her, said Mrs. Mary Liptak of Richfield, when she appeared as a complainant against John Liptak before Justice Keys. Her story moved the Justice so much that he held Liptak in $500 bail for the Grand Jury.

"I am a devout Baptist," Mrs. Liptak said, "and my husband is not a member of any church. That often has caused quarrels between us. I am a hard-working woman and I work with my husband in the fields. I always carry my Bible with me and frequently stop when plowing to obtain comfort by reading it."

Mrs. Liptak said that when she stopped work and went to reading the Bible her husband remonstrated with her.

"He insisted that I give up my Bible; I refused to do it, and he attacked me," the woman continued. "We quarreled and he chased me and caused me to take refuge with my Bible in the home of my brother in Passaic. After that I caused his arrest."

SKELETONS UNDER FISHER'S HUT.

Jougard Digging Cellar When Spade Struck Human Skull.

North Sydney, Nova Scotia.—Sixty-one human skeletons constituted the gruesome find of a fisherman named Jougard on the island of St. Pierre.

According to private advices received here, Jougard made the ghastly discovery while digging a cellar under his home in the little fishing hamlet of Anse Allumets.

Only a few feet below the surface of the ground Jougard's spade struck the hidden quarry of bones. There was a human skull among them, and the excited fisherman, waiting no further developments, hurried to the authorities of St. Pierre with the news.

Sixty years and more ago the ill-fated ship Clarisse was wrecked off the shores of St. Pierre, near Anse Allumets, and a large number of persons perished. Old islanders now recall a tale heard in their childhood of bodies washed ashore from this historic wreck and buried in a common grave.

Jougard's find is probably the bones of the Clarisse's dead. They have been given public burial by the people of St. Pierre.

FIND NAPOLEON'S HORSE.

Stuffed Hide of Vizir Discovered in the Louvre.

Paris, France. — A straw-stuffed white horse which has been found in the cellars of the Louvre turns out to be Napoleon's famous charger Vizir, presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey. An examination of the records shows that the horse died in 1826 on the estate of De Chaulaire, the Emperor's equerry. The latter was forced to flee for a political crime and his effects were sold. Napoleon's horse, which had been stuffed, was acquired by an Englishman, D. W. Clarke, who presented it to M. I. Graves, of Manchester, who in turn gave it to the Manchester Natural History Society. At the dissolution of the society, in 1868, the horse was forwarded to Napoleon III and was relegated to the cellars of the Louvre. It was forgotten during the critical period preceding the downfall of the Second Empire.

Cat He Disliked Caused His Death.

Pittsburg, Pa.—John Moerscher, a druggist, objected when his family got a black cat, but finally let it stay. Late at night, in the darkness, Moerscher stepped on the cat, fell down stairs and died the next day of a broken neck.

WOULD MAKE WORLD DRY.

Universal Temperance Conference Proposed by Texas Congressman.

Washington, D. C.—A universal "water wagon" was the proposition submitted to the House by Representative Sheppard, of Texas. From the North to the South Pole, from Copenhagen to Madrid, from Waco to the Tombigbee, he would have the thirsty wayfarer abstain from anything that intoxicates. He introduced a bill providing that the President shall call a world's temperance conference of all nations represented at the Hague Peace Conference for the purpose of considering legislation curtailing the use of intoxicating liquors, drugs, narcotics and other "dangerous" articles, including tobacco.

According to the provisions of this bill, the President is to appoint not less than one hundred delegates from the United States, and is to request other powers to send twelve representatives each to the conference, which is to be held in Washington, or "some other seaport town."

FAVORS THE DUTCH TREAT.

Big German-American Alliance May Put It in Operation.

Albany, N. Y.—The executive committee of the German-American Alliance of the State, adopted a resolution declaring its purpose to use every means to put a stop to the treating habit.

The committee believes that the official recognition of the anti-treating movement by the Alliance will have a beneficial effect upon the traffic in liquors.

The executive committee hopes to have the thousands of members of the Alliance put the Dutch treat into operation.

"OUR COLLEGES DOOMED."

"High and Professional Schools Will Take Their Place," Says Crewshaw

New York City.—"The college is approaching a crisis in its history, when it must either justify its experience or be blotted out. The American college as it exists to-day is doomed, and the high school and the professional school will take its place," said President William Henry Crewshaw, president of Colgate University. He was addressing the 177 guests at the annual dinner of the Colgate Alumni.

HUMMINGBIRD BANQUET.

Five Hundred Killed for a Dinner in Texas.

Tampico, Tex.—A game dealer of Tampico has received an order from Harry J. Benson, of San Antonio, for 500 humming birds, which were to be served at a banquet in that city. Humming birds are plentiful in this region, and the order was filled easily.

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Directions with each Vial in Five Languages.
English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
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2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease	.25
3.	Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Infants	.25
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16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	.25
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18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	.25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	.25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	.25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	.25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	.25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	.25
31.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	.25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	.25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	.25

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Medical Book sent free.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:00, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7 30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	21
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 56
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	†9 40	†3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	†10 00	†3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	†10 03	†3 40	†7 21	8 16
Laubachs	†10 08	†3 45	†7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	†1010	†3 47	†7 38	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	0
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†		‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 35
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	†6 01	†11 00	†4 47	†7 12	....
Laubachs	†6 03	†11 02	†4 48	†7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	†6 12	†11 06	†4 53	†7 22	12 06
Edsons	†6 14	†11 09	†4 56	†7 24	12 14
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	†6 35	†11 29	†5 17	†7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 41
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 54
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8.25	2 11
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 11

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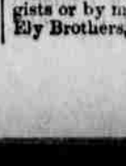

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It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH
HAY FEVER

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST.

Capital $100,000 **Surplus $150,000.**

With the Largest Capital and Surplus in the County, a Strong Directorate, Competent Officers and Every Modern Facility, we solicit Accounts, Large or Small, and Collections on the Most Liberal Terms Consistent with Sound Banking, and Invite YOU to inspect our NEW QUARTERS.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

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THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909

True Democracy.

Eighteen years ago, in addressing the Young Men's Democratic Association in this city, Grover Cleveland undertook to define Democracy as he understood and practiced it. Now that he has gone to his reward and his great qualities have been recognized, even by the opponents who denounced him when alive, it is worth while to recall to young Democrats what he then said. We know of no better or briefer definition of the true Democratic doctrine:

Its principles are not uncertain or doubtful. They comprise equal and exact justice to all men; peace, commerce and hence friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none; the support of the governments in all their rights; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public word; the encouragement of agriculture and commerce as its handmaid, and freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of the person.

Phila. Record.

Unconstitutional Commissions.

Two more commissions, says the *Record* are in process of creation at Harrisburg—one to investigate the tax laws of the Common-wealth and the other to investigate the condition of the toll roads. For neither of these commissions is there the slightest public necessity; but they will give employment for several members of Legislature for the next two years. All the information which these two commissions can acquire is now within reach of intelligent members if they desire to use it. Commissions have grown so numerous that a member of the House had some difficulty in enumerating them the other day. While no official salary attaches to them, ample provision is made for the hotel bills and traveling expenses of the commissioners.

To prevent the abuse which had already manifested itself the Constitution of 1873 expressly provides that "the members of General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage . . . as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise." What is the creation of commissions of members of the Legislature and providing for their "compensation" in hotel bills, in traveling, etc., but a violation of the organic law of the Common-wealth? One of these days a resolute Auditor General or State Treasurer will withhold payment of these lawless commission bills and there will be an end of the abuse.

A Life Pass.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has given William Gaul a check and a premanent pass over its lines for saving a passenger train from running into a landslide near Frackville, Schuylkill county, a few nights ago.

Creasy Hits at Capitol Drones.

Hon. W. T. Creasy, took a shot last Friday morning at house and senate employes who have been guilty of chronic absenteeism during the present session, presenting a resolution in the house instructing the State treasurer to withhold their salaries.

Mr. Creasy's resolution called attention to the fact that many of the employes in the house and senate have been away from their posts during practically the entire session, and have entirely neglected the duties they have been supposed to perform. Because of these facts the resolution instructs the State treasurer not to pay the salaries of house and senate employes unless they have been at the capitol every day of the session, ready to perform the duties of the positions to which they have been appointed.

Walter S. Reynolds, of Lawrence, moved to amend by addihg the proviso that the resolution include members of the house of representatives. Mr. Creasy accepted the amendmeut and the resolution, as amended, was then laid over until Monday night.

CREASY'S OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Creasy introduced two other resolutions calling for the discharge of the Railroad Committee from further consideration of two anti-discrimination bills presented by him early in the session. One of these bills is a general act and aims to prevent discrimination by manufactures in prices and by railroads in freight rates, while the other is aimed at the Standard Oil Company and is intended to prevent that corporation from freezing out independent concerns by sectional price cutting.

John M. Holland, of Washington, again became active for women suffragists and presented a resolution calling for the discharge of the Law and Order Committee from further consideration of the bill presented by him on February 9. The Holland bill extends the right of suffrage to women, and has been slumbering in committee ever since its introduction, and is likely to expire there, despite the resolution offered by the Washington county man.

Hard On the Needy.

It is possible now for a man to say, as Champ Clark said in Congress the other day, that the tariff is a tax, without being hooted by the protectionists. And they no longer try the fallacious argument advanced in the McKinley days, that the foreigner pays this tax. Everybody who thinks about the matter knows that the American consumer not only pays the tax but the profit on it that is figured against him by the importer and others.

And the vicious thing about this tax is it falls much harder on the individual of small means than on the well-to-do. The humbler classes spend a very large proportion of their income on living expenses, clothing and shelter. The tariff has taxed clothing, sugar and lumber, out of which the homes of the poorer classes are almost invariably built. It proposes to tax tea, and levies, underhandedly, a tax on coffee.

In other things, people are expected to contribute according to their means, but the tariff, even when for revenue, bases its demands upon the necessities of the people. This system makes a few millionaires so fast they don't know how to spend their money wisely. It keeps the rest of the country paying tribute to them; and the men dependent on them for work must guess how they will live from one years end to another.—*Pittsburg Post.*

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 5, 1909

The White House cow, or, as she is facetiously styled by one of the policemen on duty about the Executive grounds, "The First Cow in the Land", is receiving a full share of the attention bestowed upon the new administration. The cow is certainly an innovation and has been purchased by Mrs. Taft in order that the President's family may be provided with milk strictly sanitary under all conditions. Hygienic conditions will receive the most scrupulous consideration at the White House and Mrs. Taft believes that pure milk is one of the first and most important essentials.

***

The leaders in the House of Representatives have decided to amend the Payne bill by increasing materially the authorization of Panama Canal bonds and providing for a sinking fund to pay these bonds at maturity. The Secretary of the Treasury believes he can dispose of a larger issue to greater advantage than he could the issue of $40,000,000 authorized by the bill as reported, and the first step will be taken on his recommendation. Secretary McVeagh has suggested to the leaders, also, that he be given authority to defray the expenses of the canal from the general revenues as long as he deems desirable, but that he be empowered to sell the larger issue whenever he finds conditions for such sale most favorable. The sinking fund provision will set apart a portion of the receipts of the canal as a fund to redeem the issue. One object in taking this step so early is to check the agitation in favor of making passage through the canal free. The claim is made that this agitation emanates from those interests which have always opposed the canal, and which, now that its completion is assured, seek to make it as unpopular as possible by making it a heavy expense with no compensating return, to the government. While the Panama Canal will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000,000, it is believed that it will yield a very large percentage on the investment, if proper tonnage is charged, and the leaders of the House desire to insure the devotion of that income to the payment of the bonds which the construction of the canal makes necessary.

***

The Democratic Secretary of War will not tolerate the "exclusive" clubs which have sprung up among officers detailed at various army posts and barracks through the United States, and in an order, issued through the chief of staff, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Mr. Dickinson has sounded the death knell of these organizations. The custom has grown up at a number of army posts throughout the country, but particularly in the Department of the East, of establishing exclusive clubs formed entirely of officers of a single organization, or of equal rank, equal wealth, or equal social position. For instance at Fort Myer where both cavalry and artillery are stationed, the officers of the former maintained a club and the officers of the artillery were held not eligible for membership. Those officers who worked their way up from the ranks and had not the good fortune to be appointed from West Point were seldom, if ever, taken into these "exclusive" clubs. Secretary Dickinson believes that the purpose of army clubs is to foster a feeling of comradeship between officers of all branches of the service, and believes that these particular kind of clubs have operated against this fundamental principle.

***

The tariff situation in the House of Representatives shows little or no improvement and efforts made recently to obtain some unanimity of sentiment only revealed wider disaffection than has been apparent heretofore. At a conference this week at the White House between the President and the House leaders, it was suggested to Mr. Taft by the latter that in view of the disaffection in the Republican ranks, he could assist them greatly by reasoning with recalcitrant Republicans who place their individual fortunes above the interest of their party and who refuse, in some instances, to vote for a rule or to enter a party caucus. The President declined to commit himself and repeated what he has said in the past about the Congress taking care of its own troubles.

Many of the state delegations have held meetings this week with a view to formulate specific demands, but so far as affecting any unanimity of sentiment is concerned the caucuses seem to have been a failure.

***

A bill has been introduced in Congress, by Representative Weeks, of Massachusetts, providing that officers of the navy retired for disabilities resulting from service, shall have for active duty the rank, pay and allowances of officers of the active list of like length of active service. If actively employed for an aggregate period of three years after retirement they shall, after detachment from duty, have the rank and highest retired pay of their grade.

Amendment Up To Voters.

Constitutional Amendment to Abolish Spring Elections Passed Finally.

The proposed constitutional amendment, that the voters shall decide at the polls next November, the question of making a long series of election and office holding changes in the State constitution, waa passed finally in the senate last Friday. The measure had previously been adopted by the house. Nothing can hinder submission of the question of abolishing the February elections and changing the duration of office terms to the popular vote at that time. The bill makes the following provisions: After 1910 the February election is abolished. On the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1911, candidates for county, city, ward, borough, township and election district offices will be elected. This will be known as the "municipal election" and will be held in each odd numbered year. The "general election" will be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November in even numbered years, and at it State officers only be chosen, except when presidential tickets shall be in the field. In 1910 the usual municipal election will be held in February. All officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years and all election officers and assessors chosen at that election shall serve until the first Monday in December, 1911. Those chosen in 1910 to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of the amendments or the schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1913. All justices of the peace, magistrates and aldermen chosen in February, 1910 shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1915. After 1910 and until the legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township and election district officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in odd numbered years. All city, ward, borough and township officers at the date of the approval of the amendment, whose terms may end in 1911, shall hold their offices until the first Monday of Decemberin that year.

Divorces.

There have been 12,832,044 marriages in the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, inclusive, as we learn from a bulletin issued by the census bureau. In the same time there have been 945,625 divorces. Not less than one marriage in twelve in this country ends in divorce—a rate much higher than that obtaining anywhere else. In 1867, when the first enumeration was made, divorces were granted at the rate of 10,000 a year; in 1906, at the rate of 66,000 a year. They are increasing now at thrice the rate of the population. The divorce rate per 100,000 married population was 81 in the year 1870, and 200 in the year 1900. Only 15 per cent. of the divorces in the last twenty years have been contested, and in many of these cases the contesting was little more than a formality.

Many a man wants a medal for doing his duty.

Not a Drop of Alcohol

What is a "tonic"? A medicine that increases the strength or tone of the whole system. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Name the best "tonic and alterative"? Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. Ask your own doctor all about it. Never take a medicine doctors cannot endorse. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Without daily action of the bowels poisonous products must be absorbed. Then you have impure blood, biliousness, headache. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills for constipation.

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20 00 **$17.50**

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray. 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted. slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heaas. Note Heads, Bill Heaas, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books. Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
Round Corner Cards,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,
Window Cards,
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS

are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.

Exclusive Sales Agency
FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Wild geese are said to be plentiful. Large numbers have been seen in this vicinity, and the hunters are after them.

The Royal Arcanum has moved from the Knights of Malta Hall in Townsend's building, to P. O. S. of A. Hall in the Dentler building.

The trout fishing season opens on April 15th, and many fishermen are getting their equipments ready to make a trip on the opening day.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice:
Mr. D. W. Crawford, Mr. Chas. Trogrietz, Lena Long, Anna Wallace.

Charles F. Johnson, formerly of this town, has sold his jewelry store at Hughesville. We have not learned what Mr. Johnson's plans are, for the future.

St. Paul's Church was beautifully decorated with palms on Palm Sunday, the plants being supplied and arranged through the kindness of Mrs. J. L. Dillon.

The law, insurance, and real estate office of J. H. Maize has been removed to 116 North Main, street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE, Attorney.
4-1-4t.

Bishop Darlington has accepted the chairmanship of the general committee that will have charge of the local arrangements for the forty-fifth annual State Sunday School Convention that will meet in Harrisburg next October.

The Holy Communion will be administered under the pastorate of Rev. A. Houtz as follows:
St. James April 11 at 10:15 A. M., Hidlay April 18 at 10:30 A. M. Zion April 25 at 10:30 A. M. and Orangeville May 2 at 10:30 A. M.
Preparatory service on the preceeding Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Here is Relief for Women

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cents. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 3-25-4t.

FREE SCHOLARSHIP IN MUSIC.

The trustees of the Bloomsburg State Normal School have decided to offer a free scholarship in vocal music to new candidates who are most acceptable as to voice for a year, this action being taken at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Normal.

Candidates may present themselves to Miss Lillian Waldron at the Normal daily at 4 o'clock up until Saturday, April 10th.

This applies to either male or female, with no age limit and with no limit as to residence.

PENNSYLVANIA COPPER CO. PLANT SOLD.

On Saturday last Sheriff Ent sold the plant of the Pennsylvania Copper Company, in Sugarloaf township, L. E. Whary being the purchaser, and the price bid being $2575.00. The property consists of buildings, and valuable machinery, and two and a half acres of land. What is to be done with it has not been made public.

CITIZENS BAND MINSTREL SHOW.

The Citizens Band will give a band concert and minstrel show in the Columbia Theatre in the early part of May. A fine bill is being prepared, and it is expected that this effort will result in one of the best home talent entertainments ever given here.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The conference of the M. E. Church in Central Pennsylvania adjourned last week Tuesday. The appointments for the Danville district are given below:

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

District Superintendent—Richard H. Gilbert, Berwick.
Anthracite Mission—V. J. Louzecky.
Ashland—John H. Mortimer.
Beach Haven—William A. Faus.
Beaver Meadow—H. W. Newman.
Benton—William C. Charlton.
Berwick—First Church—O. G. Heck.
Calvary—F. S. Vought.
Bloomsburg—Edgar R. Heckman.
Buckhorn—J. R. Shaffer.
Catawissa—William R. Picken.
Centralia—Isaac Cadman.
Conyngham—F. H. Brunstetter.
Danville—St. Paul's G. S. Womer.
Trinity—C. C. Suavely.
Elysburg—Theodore S. Faus.
Espy and Lime Ridge—E. G. Baker.
Excelsior—Edmund J. Symons.
Freeland—John C. Young.
Gordon—Jacob P. Benford.
Harveyville—P. Thomas (supply.)
Hazleton — Diamond — M. H. Smith.
St. Paul's—A. S. Fasick.
Jamison City—To be supplied.
Jeanville and Audenried—Etton H. Wallace.
Jeddo, Lattimer and Milnesville—J. R. Shipe.
Jonestown—J. Fred Andreas.
Laurelton—Harry E. Crow.
Lewisburg—George E. King.
Mifflinburg—J. Emory Weeks.
Mifflinville and Jerseytown—J. W. Worley.
Millville and Jerseytown— J. A. Bretz.
Milton—G. M. Klepfer.
Montandon — John A. Miller (supply.)
Mount Carmel—N. E. C. Cleaver.
Nescopeck—John Horning.
Northumberland — Isaac Heckman.
Orangeville and Lightstreet—Alexander Scott.
Park Place and Delano—Geo. A. Duval.
Riverside—Samuel Fox.
Roaring Creek—Abner C. Logan.
Rohrsburg—Charles C. Kelsey.
Shamokin—Lincoln St., G. M. Hoke.
Second Church—R. B Brooks.
Shickshinny—Daniel M. Grover.
Snydertown — George M. Remley.
Sunbury — St. John's, G. M. Glenn.
Catawissa Ave.—J. E. A. Bucke.
Town Hill—J. Warren Rose.
Waller—William B. Cook (supply.)
Wapwallopen—Lewis A. Dyer.
Washingtonville — To be supplied.
Weatherly—Frank T. Bell.
White Haven—Charles K. Gibson.
Wilburton—Marion J. Runyan.

ANNIVERSARY EDITION.

The issue of the *Morning Press* last Monday marked the seventh anniversary of the establishmant of that bright and newsy paper. The issue consisted of 64 pages, and it was a marvel in every way. It contained news, industrial, professional, religious, financial, building and real estate, and educational sections, and was profusely illustrated with half-tone cuts. The various designs of the headings and ornamental cuts were prepared by Walter H. Brooke.

No inland country newspaper in the state has ever attempted an issue on so large a scale and but few of the city dailies have surpassed it. Messrs. Vanderslice and Eyerly are to be congratulated and complimented upon the energy, ability and enterprise that have made the *Morning Press* a leader among the journals of the state.

The Passover.

The Celebration Began At Sunset Monday Evening.

At sunset Monday evening began the Jewish celebration of the Passover, or Pesah, commemorating the deliverance of their first-born while in Egypt and the departure of the Israelites from that land out of the house of bondage.

The Seder, with its unleavened bread, bitter herbs and the pascal lamb will be conducted in all Jewish homes. together with the Haggadah, during which the four cups of wine are taken in a reaclin position. At the Seder, the history of the Israelites in Egypt is read, the youngest son according to ancient custom, questioning the father as to the meaning of certain parts of the service.

Passover this year falls on the fourteenth day of the month of Nissan, and will continue until the night of the twenty-first day of the same month. The passover week is also a week of joy and happiness, and gifts are distributed by observingJews. In order that there may be no leaven in the house at the time of the ushering in of the Passover, the mistress of the family, a week prior to the holiday, indulges in a general housecleaning, and among the orthodox Jews an entirely separate set of dishes is used during the Feast of unleavened Bread, as it is sometimes called.

Commencing on the second night, record called Omer is kept for forty-nine days, commemorating the forty-nine days spent in the wilderness by the Jews. At the end of this period Pentecost, or the Feast of Weeks, is celebrated.

House Passes Judges' Salary Increase.

Representative Salus, of Philadelphia, called up in the House from the postponed final passage calendar on Monday night, and succeeded in getting passed, the bill to largely increase the salaries of all the Judges in the State, which was defeated last week for lack of five votes, but reconsidered and postponed.

Mr. Morrison, of Beaver, attacked the bill, saying it would add $400,000 a year to the salaries of the Judges. "If this Legislature votes all this to the poor Judges," Mr. Morrison said, "I want the people to know that for two years 300 of the insane at the Dixmont Hospital have been obliged to sleep on the floors of the corridors. I so inform this Legislature before it votes upon this bill."

Mr. Rockwell, of Tioga, called attention to lack of State money for necessities and for the suffering wards of the State.

Mr. Wallace, of Lawrence, declared that as many appropriation bills must fall for want of sufficient revenue, the passage of this bill would mark great injustice. He thought that there was demand in places for increases of Judges; but there was little or none for increase of Judges salaries. The people did not want this, and he believed the Judges did not demand it.

Mr, Decker, of Lehigh, referring to calls of "question" from the Philadelphians and others, said that "the evident impatience for a vote gives the impression that there is now some more persuasive argument at work than the eloquen e heard here upon this bill last week."

Mr. Dempsey, of Lackawanna, who voted against the bill last week, said he had been under the misapprehension that Judges got $7500 a year; but since finding that the amount was only $6000 he had changed his mind about the bill.

"Every revenue-raiser has received its death-blow in this House since the vote upon this bill last week," said Mr. Reynolds, of Lawrence; "and the men who killed them are the backers of this measure.

The bill was passed finally and sent to the Senate by a vote of 126 to 52.

It got the votes of all of the 41 Philadelphia Representatives and all the 24 Alleghenians except Alter, Cribbs, Speaker Cox and Kirby (who voted "no"), and Conner, who did not vote.

Mr. Creasy voted against the bill.

HIGH WIND.

The wind got on the rampage on Wednesday afternoon and did considerable damage. The high brick stack at the Car Shops was blown down, part of the tin roof on the Wells building on Main street was torn off, an unfinished building of William Hutton on East Fourth street was demolished, the lower barn on the Funk and Ent farm was unroofed, the front glass on a trolley car coming from Berwick were shatttered, and many wires blown down.

Inspector-General Union Veteran Legion

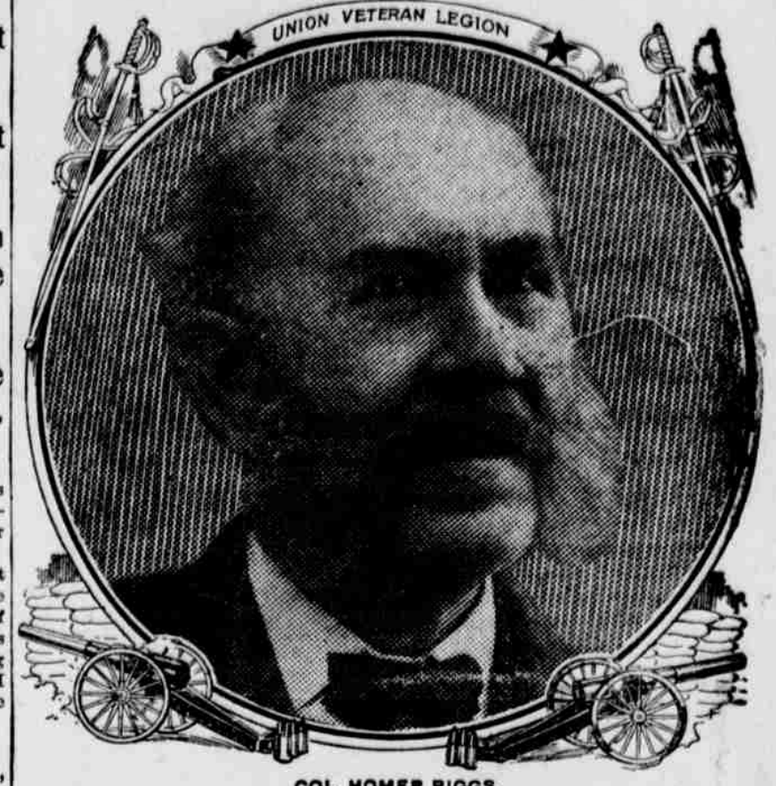
Says: "I Can Recommend Peruna as a Safe and Reliable Medicine."

High Officials and Prominent Citizens

Give Unqualified Endorsement to Pe-ru-na.

No Medicine in the World Can Produce a More Impressive Array of Testimonials.

Every Testimonial Given in the Exact Words of the Testifier.



COL. HOMER RIGGS.

Col. Homer Riggs, Inspector General on the staff of the National Commander of the Union Veteran Legion, writes from the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I thank you very much for calling my atttention to Peruna. **It is a *pleasant and effective tonic, cures and prevents colds and catarrhal affections, and also acts upon the liver.*** I can recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine."

Terrible Case of Indigestion.

Mr. Donald Robb, Jr., 16 Wrights Ave., Nova Scotia, Canada, Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger, Independent Order of Forresters, writes:

"While on a visit to Boston I must have eaten something that did not agree with my stomach, as a terrible case of ***Indigestion*** followed. Peruna was recommended to me, and after using three bottles I was ***entirely cured.*** I therefore recommend Peruna to any one suffering with stomach trouble."

Every Trace of Catarrh Gone.

Mr. James P. Bracken, 610 Tenth Ave., New York City, N. Y., has occupied the office of Water Inspector of New York City for the past fifteen years. He carries on an extensive plumbing business at 610 Tenth Ave. He is Post Deputy of Grand Knights of Reigna Celia Council Knights of Columbus, N. Y. He writes as follows:

"For nearly a dozen years catarrh has bothered me in one form or another. I was troubled with ***nasal catarrh, that had affected my stomach,*** which troubled me most in the morning. My appetite was poor, and I did not seem to relish my food. Indigestion bothered me at times also.

"I was advised to take Peruna, and I took it as prescribed for a month, when my cure was almost complete. Today there is not a trace of catarrh in my system, and I can say without hesitation that ***Peruna cured me.***"

Agreeable and Effective Tonic.

Corporal John Finn, Washington, D. C., veteran soldier of the Civil War, a prominent Grand Army man and commander of the oldest post in the United States, John A. Rawlins Post No. 1, department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, writes:

"Peruna was recommended to me by many of my associates, and I have given it a fair trial. Have found it a most ***agreeable and effective tonic,*** pleasant, soothing, and leaves one free from the deleterious effects produced by the many nostrums now on the market. I have suffered from catarrhal afflictions the past winter, and have found Peruna most beneficial and commend it for what it has done for me."

Relieves Mind and Body.

Mr. G. W. Woodbury, Rogers, Ohio, formerly Captain and Center of the Hiram College Basket Ball Team, writes:

"When body and mind alike were weary and refused to work, a few doses of Peruna restored lost strength and invigorated quicker and more permanently than anything I know."

Unhesitatingly Recommends Pe-ru-na

J. Edwin Browne, National Commander Army and Navy Union of U. S. A., 410 11th St., N. E. Washington, D. C., writes:

"I have no hesitation in endorsing your Peruna as a most ***efficient cure for catarrh.*** My own experience and that of many friends who have been benefited by its use recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Pe-ru-na Tablets.

For two years Dr. Hartman and his assistants have incessantly labored to create Peruna in tablet form, and their strenuous labors have just been crowned with success. People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna tablets. These tablets represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna, and each tablet is equivalent to one average dose.

The Family Relies on Pe-ru-na.

A. Howitt Nickerson, Captain U. S. Army, Adjutant General on General McCook's staff, writes from the Census Building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to commend Peruna as a most excellent tonic with many medicinal qualities that assist nature in overcoming the various ills with which the human family is often afflicted, and is always in danger.

"As a general thing, I have been opposed to what are known as patent medicines, but Peruna has long since overcome this feeling. It is now, as it has been for a long time, a well-established family medicine with us, upon which we rely to give tired nature substantial restoration."

Enforce the Law.

Since the passage of the dog law in 1907 there has been no special effort made in many portions of the state to enforce it. Hundreds of dogs are running at large without the insignia prescribed by the law, primarily designed for the benefit of the country districts, especially in portions devoted to the raising of sheep.

The state constitution requires all taxation to be uniform on the same class of subjects, so there is no way to exempt the dogs of the towns from the taxation applied to those in the country.

There are apparently a number of dogs running about the streets minus the official tag.

Just why the law has not been applied to these mongrels is not known, for the act is very specific. The returns of the assessor should show the number of dogs claimed by the citizens of the place. If the license tag has not been secured by the owners then the dogs can be impounded and killed.

Those who are responsible for the fulfillment of the provisions of act of 1907 are certainly derelict in their duty if they fail to report the number of canines running at large minus the special tag. Some day, when it is too late perhaps, the constables will be brought to book for their disregard of the law, when an innocent little tot has been mauled and mangled by one of these curs. It were better that the law be enforced than to have human life sacrificed.—*Ex.*

PIANO TUNING.

Mr. Lester A. Kilpatrick, successor to Will Guernsey, of Wilkes-Barre, will be in town the first week in May, to tune pianos, and will continue the business as heretofore. He is an inexperienced tuner, and comes highly recommended.

A BUSY PLANT.

The Richard Manufacturing Company is a busy place. They are crowded with orders, making looms for the Magee Carpet Works, wire drawing machines, and government work.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Barn Burned.

Big Fire Near Elysburg Saturday Night—Live Stock Perished.

The large barn of Harvey George, Franklin township, near Bethel church, four miles from Elysburg, was burned about 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The fire was seen first by Mrs. George and had then gained such headway that but little could be done toward saving the contents. Two horses and 2 hogs, a calf, and some chickens were burned. A corn cultivator, a grain thrasher and separator belonging to A C Gottshall, and other machinery were destroyed. Three cows were saved. About 100 bushels of buckwheat, 80 bushels of rye, some oats, straw and fodder were also burned.

The barn was a large bank structure which formed the centre of a group of smaller buildings, consisting of a hog pen, a chicken coop and 2 wagon sheds all of which were destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $1200 and $1400. Mr George carried insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

SAFE AND SURE.

Among the medicines that are recommended and endorsed by physicians and nurses is Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. For many years it has been regarded by doctors as the medicine most likely to cure coughs, and it has a strong hold on the esteem of all well-informed people. When Kemp's Balsam cannot cure a cough we shall be at a loss to know what will. At druggists' and dealers', 25c.

Interesting Figures.

A most interesting summary of the membership of the school was prepared during the winter term, and while the registration figures have been materially increased by the new comers of the present term, the results are still worthy of mention.

Of a total registration of 642 students the major portion were, of course, from Pennsylvania, but the neighboring states of New York, Delaware and New Jersey were well represented, as were Cuba and Porto Rico while far away Ecuador showed a solitary delegate.

Bloomsburg and the near by cities of Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Danville and Berwick contributed the larger portion of the attendance, but nearly two hundred towns and villages had one or more students in evidence.
—*Normal School Quarterly.*

Trolley Line Being Planned.

Proposed System Will Extend From Williamsport to Shamokin Via Sunbury.

A company composed of prominent men in the various towns along the proposed line, together with several capitalists from New York and Harrisburg, has been formed for the purpose of building a trolley line along the West Branch of the Susquehanna connecting Montoursville, Muncy, Montgomery, Watsontown, affording a continuous trolley road between Lewisburg and Williamsport, and eventually to reach Sunbury and Shamokin, and afford a link in a system to reach the large eastern cities.

It is the intention of the stock holders of the concern, in addition to providing their own power to erect a powerhouse sufficiently large to furnish light to the communities into which the line passes.

The road will probably connect with the line which is to be built between Shamokin Dam and Lewisburg, the plans for which also include the furnishing of light.

This will be one of the longest systems in the State. Although New England and other more populous sections of the country are well supplied with trolley service between larger towns, yet the development of such service is only in its infancy.

CALEB POWERS COMING.

The Bloomsburg Wheelmen Club have engaged Caleb Powers to deliver a lecture in the Columbia Theatre on the evening of April 24th.

It will be remembered that he was convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebal, and was pardoned after a long fight.

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HER CHOICE

By Jean Urquhardt

My dears, sit down. I am going to tell you the story of a beautiful girl I once knew. And I will call her Myrtle Rawson. We were together a very great deal, for a long, pleasant summer, in the hotel of a little mountain village. She was fond of walking: and we would wander over the country roads, and through the silent woods, for hours at a time.

I always enjoyed seeing the pretty color come and go, as Myrtle would pull off her big straw hat and use it for a fan. And I noticed that she used it with more than ordinary vigor, on this occasion. She had been so absent-minded, all the afternoon, that I could hardly coax a yes, or no, from her about the ferns we had been gathering. She would not talk, and I knew something was on my little lady's mind; so I kept silent, and awaited developments.

She drew a letter from her bosom and sat playing with it, while she said:

"I am tired of keeping it all to myself. I've got to tell somebody, and I'd rather tell you than anybody else."

Then, little by little, the romance took shape, and I listened, while she told me the new-old tale of the damsel fair, and the lovers twain. The one was young and devoted and hopeful; with not much of this world's goods, but with a good position, and willing hands to work for all that she might wish—if she but willed it so.

"There, read his letter yourself," she said, as she tossed it over into my lap.

She leaned the pretty yellow head on her hand, and stamped the green turf beside her with an impatient little foot. But I felt that she was watching me closely, to see what my face might tell her, as I drew the letter from its envelope and read it through.

She looked in my face when I had finished, and said:

"Well, what shall I do? But I have not finished yet."

Then she told me of the other suitor, whom I had already met. He had he was a grave, quiet man, a widower, much older than herself, with riches and to spare. But as I looked into the liquid depths of

"I WILL TELL YOU A STORY."

those blue eyes, I said gently, because she was the younger woman:

"Myrtle, dearie, go the way that your heart tells you, and you will never live to regret it."

Her glance fell from mine, and she shook her curls and frowned.

"Give me that letter," she said quickly. And when I handed it back, she took it from my hand, and tore it into bits. She suddenly clenched her small fist, and cried out passionately, almost in pain, as it seemed to me:

"I'll marry money, I'll marry money, I'll marry money, yes, if it breaks my heart!"

Then there was a pause.

"Let's go back now."

So we went back, and the subject was never mentioned between us again; but from that day and hour I could feel the change that began to creep over her. Not long after, she married the man of money.

We did not meet for several years, but I was told that she wore many diamonds, and that her costumes were the envy of the less favored. She was said to be the most beautiful young woman that entered the dining-room of the celebrated inn where she and her husband lived for a time; and she was visibly proud and exultant over her success as an acknowledged belle. Later on, she had her town house, and her country place, her servants, her horses, and so forth, and she entertained lavishly, as became an ambitious social climber. I understand that she is tenderly nursing a brand-new genealogical tree, and sports a crest on her private belongings, and all that.

Is she happy? Well, I met her a year ago, and I thought of that long-ago brook scene, and wondered about that part of it myself. If she is a contented woman, it does not show in her face. She has grown stout, and I think she mourns her lost beauty, and the golden-tinted hair—for it has darkened beyond recognition.

She has even lost the charm of manner that comes with a desire to please others. She lays so much stress on the pomps and vanities that her conversation was all about her moneyed friends, and the gems they wore—the newest style, and the latest fad.

That poor girl (for she is still young) worships only the golden calf, and society, and herself. Consequently she looks jaded and old, and there is a pitiful unrest and disquietude that mere money will never salve. Perhaps it is Nemesis—who knows?

And the other man? I don't know. I never heard. But I hope, ere this, he has found a worthy love to match his own.

After all, girlies, while money is a power, as we all know, does not the song tell us, "But hearts are trumps for aye"?—Waverley Magazine.

SHE ALSO HAD A PET.

But It Was Somewhat Different from Other Women's.

When the thin woman in the long gray ulster, sat down in the Subway car opposite the fat woman holding a bright little Scotch terrier it could be seen at once that they had points of common interest and that those points of common interest consisted of dogs.

"What a dear little fellow he is," chirped the thin woman.

"Isn't he dear?" cooed the fat woman, snugging her pet so closely that he had to sniff for breath.

"Mine is a French poodle," ventured the thin woman. "I hear those gray terriers are coming into style, though."

"Yes, they're all the rage," said the fat woman. "I had to give up fifty for Sandy."

A handsome young woman who occupied the seat by the thin woman was an interested listener to the colloquy. She was good looking enough to attract attention anywhere, and she looked as if she loved everything that was worth loving in this world, including dogs. She leaned over and gave Sandy's head an affectionate pat, and Sandy tried to lick her gloved hand.

"You love dogs, too?" said the fat woman.

"Oh, yes," was the reply. "Who could help it?"

"What kind is yours?" came the eager query.

"Mine? Oh, I haven't any. I have a baby."

And the fat woman and the thin woman raised their brows, turned up their noses and grew coldly silent, just as if some one had said something to shock their sense of modesty.

Origin of the Thermometer.

According to Sir Samuel Wilkes, Fahrenheit constructed his thermometer from one made many years before by Sir Isaac Newton. "In the transactions of the Royal Society of 1701 will be found the paper written by Sir Isaac Newton, who was at that time secretary to the society," says Sir Samuel. "He invented the instrument for measuring the degree of heat in fluids by taking a tube and filling it with linseed oil. On this he marked the freezing point as zero by putting the tube in ice, and in the same way he marked the point when placed in boiling water. The very awkward scale which we now use is evidently that of Newton; for, the decimal system not being then in use, he took the number 12 to denote the heat of the body. This he found and made it the starting point of his scale both upward and downward. It was some time after this that, for convenience's sake, the degrees were divided into two, and thus the body heat was 24 above zero and the boiling point 53. When, many years afterward, Fahrenheit made his instrument and used mercury instead of linseed oil, which was far more convenient, he again divided these degrees into four, so if the number be multiplied accordingly we have 212 for the boiling point and 96 for the body heat. Fahrenheit, finding that he could get a lower temperature than freezing, made this point zero, which brought the number 8 of Newton's to 32 of Fahrenheit. In this way the thermometer was constructed. Awkward as the scale is, yet it is historically interesting as having been made by our own great philosopher and formed on the basis of the heat of the human body."

Bath in Bubbles.

"To take a bath at Tiflis, in Russian Caucasia, is to court a never to be forgotten experience," says one who knows. "The masseur who presides over the toilet of his patrons is a weird looking figure; his head is shaved, a rag is twisted round his waist, and his feet are dyed a beautiful red. You are seized by this individual, rubbed, pushed face downward on a marble slab, find his feet in your spine and his hands upon your shoulders. Then he grinds his feet up and down your back; they are round your neck, or your head—everywhere! Then he vaults lightly off, and in a moment, from a linen bag filled with soap, he has squeezed clouds of perfumed bubbles, and you are hidden in them from head to foot as completely as if you had fallen into a snowdrift. You are not absolutely bruised, but you are clean."

Harvesting by electric light has been introduced in Australia.

Charity begins at home when it wants to cover a multitude of sins.

A "CO-ED" PARADISE

IDEAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO SEXES IN WISCONSIN.

The Male Undergraduates Are So Deferential to Their Feminine Comrades as to Call Them "Women Students."

Wisconsin is the paradise of the co-ed—a fact indicated, among other things, in the deferential habit of calling her, not co-ed, but woman student. Days and days I spent trying to track down the co-educational problem, until I seemed, even to myself, to be the victim of an evil mind. There is no co-education problem at Wisconsin. Members of the faculty, and among them recent arrivals from Eastern universities, declared this in so many words. To the undergraduates—and I lived and took most of my meals at different fraternity houses—the only problem with regard to the woman student seemed to be how to get nearer or next. For there is only one woman to half a dozen men, and the most approved use of an idle hour appears to be what is called "fussing."

The unrestrained social intercourse natural to the West, has full swing, and the result is, as always in a self-respecting community, a state of innocence which to any one from a highly chaperoned community, seems little short of Arcadian. About a hundred of the young women room and dine in Chadbourne Hall. Another hundred live in sorority houses. The rest live in their own homes or board in student lodging houses—some of them in houses partly occupied by men students.

Until the present year there had been no dean of women. The new dean is trying, and with success, to prevent men and women students from living in the same houses.

The matter of chaperons is more difficult. Each of the sororities has a matron, but she is largely a figurehead. She has not even a position on the house committee, so that, though she has responsibilities to the university, she has little or no authority over the students.

Buggy riding flourishes. One of the undergraduates admitted to me that it was not unusual for parties of two and three couples to drive out to the several hotels on Lake Mendota for dinner. "I suppose," he added, "that that will seem to you horribly crude." On the contrary, it seemed like the Golden Age—or like my own boyhood in the Middle West. I asked if a single couple ever went on such an expedition. He shook his head. The girl's own dignity, if not the traditions of the university, would forbid this.

When I put the same question to another undergraduate, he smiled and said that occasionally a couple would go forth to dine in single blessedness.

Yet I am convinced that no serious harm is done. Were engagements common? By no means. Sometimes gossiping souls would allege that a couple were engaged—or, if not, they ought to be. But no engagements were announced, except in most cases, as the immediate prelude to student marriages, which are rare. And this was wise, one informant told me, for then if the young woman went home and married a man in her native town no one could prove that she was unduly experienced, or that the undergraduate had been jilted.

And this leads to the only thing approaching a co-educational problem. Though men and women are of much the same age, there is a radical difference in their situation in life.

The women are in a position to be married but the men are not in a position to be married, but the men are not in a position to marry them, as regards either age or worldly goods.

The women, arriving from farm, village or city, regard their life in the university as a social coming out—their first and perhaps only chance for a real good time.

Arrangement of Kitchen Utensils.

For the housewife with a small kitchen where spoons, knives and forks must be kept in one compartment, try having the top drawer of the kitchen cabinet divided into three sections, the partitions extending from the front to the back of the drawer. Use one section for knives and forks, a second for spoons of all kinds and a third for miscellaneous utensils, as egg beaters, skimmers, can openers and pancake turners. By this plan one can see at a glance, the article desired. The drawer will always present an orderly appearance, and will hold a greater number of utensils than if they were laid in in a "haphazard" manner.

Home Adornment in Schools.

The "house beautiful" advocates are trying to get into the public schools to talk once a week on the ways to decorate a home with small outlay. It seems a fine propaganda, and eminently practical women look with favor on it.

A Caution.

Never awaken a child suddenly and never carry a baby immediately into a glaring light when he wakes up; the sudden impression of light is bad for the eyes.

QUEENS AND BULLFIGHTING.

Victoria of Spain Hopes to Win Ever If Others Did Fail.

Queen Victoria of Spain is, it is said, anxious to abolish in her country the enormities of bullfighting; she has hitherto consented to attend at this favorite national sport, but the last time she went, shortly before Don Jaime's death, what she witnessed filled her with horror and grief.

So she has caused to be revived the memory of the fact that the great Queen Isabella, when she returned from conquering the Moors, declared that it was her wish to abolish bullfighting as a cruel sport which, she asserted, had been introduced by the Pynim Moors and which was unworthy of a Christian race.

If the Spaniards of to-day are reminded that the queen whose memory they adore was only prevented by her death from putting down the cruel sport it is hoped that they may allow their present Queen to make it at least unfashionable for ladies to attend on such sights.

Queen Christina tried to do so in the early days of her rule as widowed Regent, says the London Illustrated News, but she had so much else to contend with that she had to abandon this unpopular reform

It seemed impossible not long ago, for duelling ever to be abolished as a means of settling personal disputes and wiping out insults among gentlemen, but Queen Victoria achieved it. Acting through her husband, she so arranged that duelling should never again be resorted to by men in the army to end their quarrels or to defend their own honor, and this was speedily accepted as possible and right in civil life too.

HANDY WALL CLEANER.

Cleans Top of Window Casings Without Standing on a Chair.

A wall cleaner especially adapted for use in cleaning the tops of windows and door casings and places of a similar character which cannot be reached without considerable labor is shown here, recently patented by a Massachusetts man. The device is formed of two sections of bent spring wire, which are attached to a suitable long handle. The piece of cleaning cloth is laid over the under section of wire, the upper portion holding it in place aand preventing it from slipping. The peculiar form of the curves in the wire enable the operator to readily clean the tops of window casings, door casings, pictures, moldings and the like without the necessity of standing on a chair or stepladder. The cleaning cloth can be forced to the rear of any elevated horizontal protection so that it can be thoroughly cleaned.

HANDY WALL CLEANER.

A Picturesque Princess.

This is how Queen Charlotte of England appeared in the streets of Genoa, while she was the crown Princess, as described by Mme. de Boigne:

"There was a kind of phaeton constructed like a seashell, covered with gilding and mother-of-pearl, colored inside, lined with blue velvet and drawn by two very small, piebald horses driven by a small child who was dressed like an operatic angel with spangles and flesh-colored tights, and within it lounged a fat woman of fifty years of age, short, plump and high-colored. She wore a pink hat with seven or eight pink feathers floating in the wind, a pink bodice, cut very low and a short white skirt, which hardly came below her knees, showing two stout legs with pink-top boots. A rose-colored sash which she was continually draping, completed this costume."

Queen Wilhelmine's Bath.

It has been said that the young Queen of Holland has rapidly aged of late, and is losing that beauty and cheerful youthfulness which have endeared her so much to the hearts of her subjects. As a matter of fact, however, her majesty never looked better than she does to-day, in spite of the disappointment caused by the non-arrival of an heir to the throne. She indulges in forms of exercise which adds grace to the figure, and carefully studies her complexion. Her majesty is said to have adopted the custom from the Dutch Indies of taking lemon baths. The lemon bath is made as follows: Five lemons cut into slices, are left to soak in a basin of water for half an hour. The lemon water is added to that in the bath, and the whole stirred vigorously.

MARCH THROUGH FIRE

Ceremony of a Sect of Brahmins in Honor of Gods of Fire and Water.

Six thousand Hindus and a select few English officials have recently witnessed in the neighborhood of Madras a remarkable religious ceremony, the principal actors being Soivrastas, a sect of Brahmins.

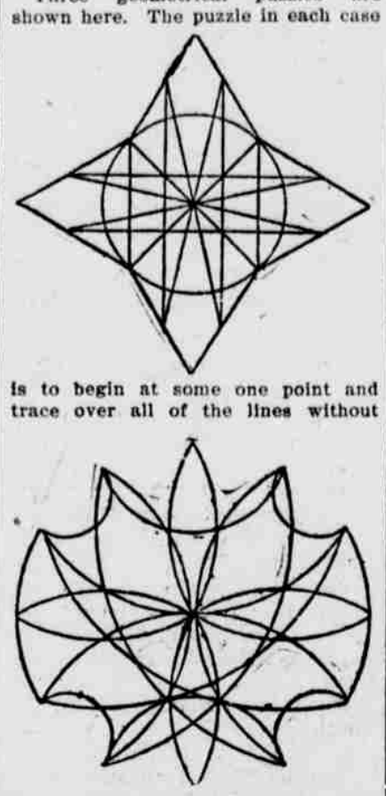
The festival was called "the march through fire," and it is appropriately enough named. The proceedings were in honor of Brahma and Vishnu, the gods of water and fire.

Preparations for the ceremony had been going on for a month. A trench twenty-three feet long and nineteen feet deep was dug, and in it a fire was kindled. At sunrise forty fanatics, who were to demonstrate their asbestos nature, slowly marched around the furnace bearing the curious idols. The Soivrastas were clothed in yellow tunics, and without hesitation entered the fire trench singing a hymn, the refrain of which was "Govinda! Govinda!"

After walking around this artificial Gehenna taree times they emerged apparently none the worse for their experience, and have established an unassailable claim for sanctity among their people.

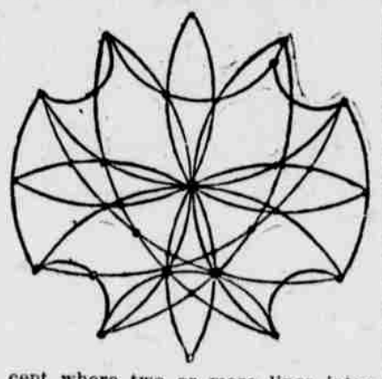
Geometrical Puzzles.

Three geometrical puzzles are shown here. The puzzle in each case



is to begin at some one point and trace over all of the lines without

lifting the pencil and without touching upon the same ground twice, except where two or more lines intersect, eventually returning to the starting point.



Indian Burial Methods.

The Indian method of burial was to fasten a corpse upon cross-sticks supported on poles in the ground or in the boughs of the tree-tops. Here the air and the elements silently disposed of the lifeless clay, until in a year or so but little remained to bear evidence of a tomb—perhaps some broken sticks in the top and a few scattered beads or human bones beneath the burial place. I cannot conceive of anything more pitifully gruesome than an Indian burial ground of this type. I have seen them in the fall of the year when the winds were shaking and swaying the platforms and wringing the leafless trees, flaunting the burial rags like signals of distress from the dead, and whistling through and over the whitening bones and neglected remains of those who had many a time withstood the tempest and storm when the breath of life stirred within them.

Long Kid Gloves Ancient.

The wearing of long kid gloves is by no means a modern fashion. As long ago as 1675 they were worn, for there is a description of a pair of white kid wedding gloves twenty-two inches long that were worn drawn in above the elbow, and a famous French authority on historical costumes states that in the time of the empire long gloves were not only fashionable but were ruinously expensive. No woman who made any aspirations to being well dressed could possibly get on with less than a new pair every day.

His Idea of Americans.

Henrik Ibsen was once asked his idea of Americans. "Well," replied Ibsen smiling, "it is my idea that the average American baby, five or six months old, sits in his mother's lap and eyes his own cradle to see if he can't invent a better one, or at least suggest some improvement."

An Astonishing Comparison.

New York city's land values are increasing faster than the total value of the entire output of all the gold and silver mines in the world.

ON THE IDEAL GUEST

RULES FOR BEHAVIOR WHICH WILL MAKE YOU WELCOME.

Etiquette Demands Consideration for the Hostess as Well as Pleasure for the Visitor—Do Not Make Demand of Servants.

There are rules for your behavior as a guest which the girl who goes a-visiting will do well to consider, says the Delineator.

Suppose we begin at the very beginning. You have been asked by letter for a short visit of a week or two. Be sure in answering it to repeat the days for which your hostess has asked you. This is the first rule on your part. Also state in your acceptance the train on which you arrive and, if you wish, add the train on which you will depart.

Whether or not you do the latter, never fail to do the former. Don't miss that train or change your mind and take another one.

See that your baggage gets on the train with you.

Attend to your baggage checks at the station yourself, unless you are met by a man of the family or a competent man servant who insists upon taking this duty upon himself.

It is best to give your checks to the baggage expressman who comes through the train, pay him and get a receipt.

Have the change in your pocketbook to pay for the trunk when it arrives at the house. Never borrow the money from someone in the house or let your hostess pay for it. There is no intimacy or even relationship between friends that will allow this.

From the moment you set foot in the house, whether the visit be for days or weeks, remind yourself over and over that all the things in it, from the telephone to the chambermaid are another person's property, and that you must ask permission for their use.

Do not make demands on the servants in the house. They have other duties. When they offer their services to you accept them graciously, but do not call the maid to fasten your gown fifteen minutes before dinner is served when she has to wait on the table.

Ask the hours of meals and be punctual. Write that in your mind in letters of fire. It makes no difference whether you are hungry or not, at the appointed hour be at the table.

Do not bother your hostess by remaining at her side all the time. Let her go about her household duties or to her room for a brief rest, without following her around.

If you are visiting in a house where there are no servants, and where the house work is done by the family, then you should try in every way to be of help. It takes quite a little tact to find out whether you are in the way or not, but you can at least make up your room and put away your clothes.

Wives of Stingy Husbands.

I wonder in how many households this scene takes place as "he" is leaving the breakfast table.

She—I'll have to ask you for a little money before you go, dear. There are some things I've got to buy today.

He—Why didn't you speak about it before? You know I'm always short at the end of the month.

She (tearfully)—I put off asking you just as long as I could, Henry, but now I really can't wait any longer.

He (looking at the clock and pulling out his pocketbook)—How much do you want?

She (nervously)—I—I don't exactly know. I have to get a pair of shoes—my feet are on the ground—and a hat for Mary and a toothbrush, and—

He (on edge)—I've got to work. How much do you want? Five dollars?

She (hastily)—Oh, more than that.

He (savagely)—Fifty?

She (flushing and confused)—Oh, no, no!

He (taking a bill from his pocketbook)—Well, here's ten; you'll have to make that do this time.

He grabs his hat and goes while she sits there trying to overcome the trembling that always makes her feel sick after she has nerved herself up to ask Henry for money. She really needed twenty-five but she could not have said it if her life had depended on it. She will go still longer before she asks for money again, because he always acts as if he hated to give it to her.—Harper's Bazar.

Takes Snapshots of Guests.

A woman well known for her love of amateur photography as well as hospitality, has, ever since her marriage, carried out the plan of "speeding the parting guest" by taking a snapshot of them. The result is in the guestroom, where a frieze of photographs shows the gallery, making an interesting collection, and one that entertaining every new visitor that the room shelters.

Beads, Beads From Top to Toe.

Madame from Paris gathers her ideas from the whole world. It would seem she had been taking note of the red man's squaw, to judge by the newest effect in footwear. Beaded shoes are the newest.

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

BLUNDERING WICKEDNESS

April 11, '09—(Acts 12:1-19).

An old proverb says, "There are two ways of killing a dog, break his back with a stick, or choke him with butter." There are two ways of killing the church, and one or the other has been tried from the beginning, persecution or patronage. Sometimes there are periods of red-handed slaughter, and sometimes long eras of flattering seduction, a less painful, but more dangerous condition. When the enemy "goeth about as a roaring lion," his very growling tends to watchfulness and defense. It is when Samson is deluded by the caresses of Delilah that he is in the most deadly peril. Whether struck down by the paw of the lion or hugged to death by a bear the result is the same.

Persecution Stops Nothing.

The first method of extermination that was attempted was the method of persecution. This talk gives us the first scene in the bloody drama that was enacted in the first church of the first century. The historian Luke puts the matter thus: "Now about this time Herod the king stretched forth his hands to vex certain of the church. And he killed James, the brother of John, with the sword. And because he saw that it pleased the Jews he proceeded to take Peter also.' Herod—name malodorous in history—what a bloody record is theirs! Herod the Great, murderer of the innocent children of Bethlehem! Herod Antipas, assassin of John the Baptist! Herod Agrippa I, slayer of James the apostle! Father, son, and grandson, they stand through the ages identified among the human butchers of history. They switched off heads as ruthlessly and with as little consideration as the traveler with his walking stick whisks off the flowers of the field. Just as cheaply and easily as that and they verily thought that was the end of it. Swish went the sword, exit James, the apostle. That was the end of it. That was the last of James, the brother of John, one of the three mighty ones, he whom Christ called Boanerges, Son of Thunder. That was the end of him. No! It was only the beginning. Herod made the biggest blunder of his life when he performed that bloody deed. He thought he had committed murder, he had really committed suicide. The sword stroke did not harm James, it merely set a prisoner free, and emancipated a captive. The blow reacted on the author of it, and made him forever infamous. But James comes to coronation with the swift stroke of the sword.

Coronation by the Sword.

They never fail who die in a great cause;
The block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun,
Their limbs be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad.
Though years elapse,
And others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the swelling tide that overpowers all others.
And conducts the world at last to freedom.

"And seeing that it pleased the Jews he proceeded to take Peter also." Calamity trod upon the heels of calamity. Peter in prison, doomed, devoted, as good as dead, only held from the block until some great occasion when he could be dispatched publicly and in a spectacular manner. This was Herod's second blunder. He assassinated one James, but his death only made way for another and a stronger man. Another man stepped at once into the murdered apostle's place in that very city of Jerusalem, and singularly enough his name was James, and he managed the affairs of the church in a masterly way for years thereafter. The church never slipped a cog when the head of James, the martyr, fell into the executioner's basket. Blundering wickedness! Herod blundered again when he captured Peter. He had been thinking how it would please the Jews, but he had not reckoned with the Almighty. He had forgotten the Habeas Corpus of the Eternal. There was no jail in the capital strong enough to resist the heavenly messengers who served those documents, countersigned by the hand that was nailed to the cross. The guards recognized the authority and lifted no finger of restraint, Peter recognized it, and marched out obedient to the summons. The prison bolts and bars recognized it, and flew back into their sockets. The iron door recognized it, and opened for his deliverance "of its own accord."

Habeas Corpus of Prayer.

The church flung upon its resources, plucked out of its bosom the key of all-prayer—that wondrous key which will fit the wards of the most ingeniously constructed lock that has ever been devised. God let Herod run out to the end of his rope, and just as he was about to strike a blow at the most prominent leader of the forces of righteousness—the Almighty simply hauled him in and flung him aside to be eaten alive by worms. Thus it has been through the ages. The church has just reached the point of destruction, but has never quite arrived. The sword has been lifted but has never fallen. The death warrant has been signed, but the execution has invariably been deferred.

A GLUTTON FOR WORK.

Story of the British Civil Service in the Last Century.

The British civil service during the middle of the last century was a delightful place for young gentlemen who wished a "job" with nothing to do. Mr. Arthur W. A'Becket in his "Recollections of a Humorist" describes his first day in the war office. After reading the Times through—no short task—and listening to the conversation of his colleagues for awhile he ventured to address his chief.

"Can I do anything?" I asked. "Is there anything for me to do?"

He seemed a little perplexed. The other denizens of the room paused for a moment in their conversation to hear his reply. It seemed to me that they appeared to be amused. My chief looked at me and then at the papers in front of him.

"Ah!" said he at last, with a sigh of relief. "Are you fond of indexing?"

I replied I was fond of anything and everything that could be of the slightest service to my country. If those were not the exact words I used, that was the spirit of my answer.

"I see, a glutton for work," observed my chief, with a smile that found reflection on the faces of my other colleagues. "Well, A'Becket, just index this pile of circulars."

I seized upon the bundle and returned to my desk. Oh, how I worked at those circulars! There were hundreds of them, and I docketed them with the greatest care and entered their purport into a book. From time to time my official chief, so to speak, looked in upon me to see how I was getting on.

"I say," said he, "there's no need to be in such a desperate hurry. I am not in immediate need of the index. You can take your time, you know. Wouldn't you like a stroll in the park? Most of us have a little walk during the day. We none of us stand on ceremony and are quite a happy family."

But, no; I stuck to my indexing and after some three days of fairly hard work found my labors done. I took up the bundle of circulars, now in apple pie order, and laid them on my chief's desk.

"I say, A'Becket," said he, "this won't do. You are too good a fellow to be allowed to cut your own throat, and for your brother's sake I will give you a tip. Don't do more than you are asked to do. Now, I gave you those circulars to index because you would bother me for work. I didn't want the index. Now it's done it's not the least bit of use to me. Of course it may come in useful some day, but I scarcely see how it can, as the lot are out of date. But of course it may," he added to save my feelings.

DEVELOPING STAR.

How Mansfield Coached Margaret Anglin as Roxane.

Richard Mansfield in his preparation for "Cyrano" was unsparing of himself, and he was unsparing of others. Everything he had and everything he hoped for was at stake. Struggle and desperation were in the air. Nearly every one in the cast resigned or was discharged over and over again. Mr. Palmer's days and nights were devoted to diplomacy, and, thanks to his suavity, the heady heat of the day before was forgotten in the cool of the next morning.

An actress of international reputation and experience was engaged for Roxane. Rehearsals were under way when she resigned by cable. The orange girl's single line in the first act was being rehearsed by a young Canadian, Margaret Anglin. Mansfield had not seen her act, but he remarked the wondrous loveliness of her voice, and his intuition told him she had temperament. "Can you make yourself look beautiful enough for Roxane?" he asked. "I think I might if you can make yourself ugly enough for Cyrano," she answered. The part was hers on the instant. He coached her relentlessly. Again and again she cried that she could not do it. He reassured her, but not with soft persuasions. "You can, my dear, and you must. Now, again!" After rehearsals she went regularly in tears to Mr. Palmer to resign. He appealed to Mansfield to be more lenient. "I am only kind," was his reply.

"Roxane is a great part. Only one who has suffered can play such a role. This girl has the temperament and the emotions, but she is young and inexperienced. I cannot persuade her spirit. I must rouse it." And every day she reached new depths and new heights.—Paul Wilstach in Scribner's.

A Multiplicity of Fathers.

Ardyce had been learning to sing "America" at school and was trying to teach it to Brother Wayne. One morning his father heard him shouting, "Land where my papa died, land where my papa died."

Ardyce interrupted. "Oh, no, Wayne, not that way. It is 'Land where our fathers died.'"

Wayne's expression could not be described as he tipped his head sidewise and in a very surprised tone gravely asked, "Two of 'em?"—Delineator.

A Way Men Have.

"When a man talks about luck," said Uncle Eben, "he nearly allus means hard luck, 'cause when he's prosperous he's gwinter take all de credit foh his own smahtness."—Washington Star.

They Were Strangers.

Howell—Rowell doesn't seem to be at home much. Powell—He is there so seldom that he really needs a letter of introduction to his wife.—New York Press.

A medical education in England costs at least $3,645.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909.

The Easter Hat is Here

An exchange thus eloquently discourses on the new Easter hat:

"Of course we can not help but admire the exquisite creations of the millinery art that are now displayed in the leading stores of town—which cater to the dear ladies—preparatory to Easter, which is only two days away. How the artist can create such wonderful headgear is a mystery to the husband, who so cheerfully yields the simoleons, for the confection which his better-half has chosen for the adornment of her head.

And writing about female headgear, reminds us, that the "Merry Widow" style of female hat lasted one season, and is gone. It was a public calamity. tt interfered with travel, business and social intercourse. It was a reproach to feminine sense and, in our capacity of guardian of the nation's health, safety and sanity, we denounced that hat as a scare-crow that would make an automobile jump a fence ten inches deep in March mud.

The new style is different, pretty much opposite. The new hat, instead of spreading all over creation, turns down, covering the head to the collar-bone, or the wishbone, if you want to be ultra fashionable. It looks, en semble, like a cross between a saloon saw dust cuspidor and what Mary Ann boils the spuds in. But we indorse the new hat, cheerfully and generously. It is not in the way. It will cover up freckles, boils and pug noses. It requires no hair to make her sit on right, and we'll pay less for hair. It can be used as a waste basket, ash receiver or to sleep the baby in. Yes, we editorially like that hat, bully. It, to be sure, may be carried to an extreme and make a woman look like a tom-cat with its head fast in a tomato can, but the looks of the thing is a matter that is wholly up to the women folks.

Of course, it's something of a financial hardship for a fellow to have the style change so radically before he's got the mortgage on last year's "Merry Widow" layout paid, but as herein before intimated, we'll be able to make quite a saving on hair and so, Long may the new hat wave!"

To Break in New Shoes Always Use

Allen's Foot-Ease. a powder. It prevents Tightness and Blistering, cures Swollen, Sweating, Aching feet. At all Druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 3-25-4t.

Vein of Coal Found Near Laporte.

A five and a half foot vein of coal has been discovered at Ringdale, at the foot of Ringer hill, midway between Laporte and Dushore, and the people are wildly excited. Some time ago search for coal was started on the top of Ringer Hill but the work was abandoned when a rock formation was struck. Recently a number of farmers in this section formed a company, with a capital of $1,000 and digging was again started, this time at the foot of the hill. The same streak of rock was encountered but was drilled through and the coal was discovered underneath.

The vein is five and a half feet thick and gives evidence of being of considerable length In addition magnetic iron ore was also discovered. The find was made on the Ringer estate's property, and David Utz, of Dushore, who is executor of the estate, intends building a hotel on the land.

An opening in an outcropping has also been made near Sones' camp, on Rock run. It shows seven feet of coal and coal dirt.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Jurors for May Court.

GRAND JURY.

Frank Derr, Bloom; Wm. W. Adams, Berwick; Daniel Goodman, Conyngham; George George, Conyngham; Charles Kelchner, Fishing creek; Geo. B. Appleman, Greenwood; Arthur Brandon, Berwick; Clem Edwards, Berwick; N. A. Markle, West Berwick; F. P. Pursel, Bloomsburg; Samuel Muffley, Light Street; J. B. McHenry, Benton; Francis Hower, Roaring-creek; E. E. Rabert, Berwick; Charles Eastman, Bloomsburg; Alfred Mummy, Beaver; Harry Stout, West Berwick; Daniel Kashner, Bloom; John Newman, West Berwick; Wesley Shutt, Bloom; James Reeser, Bloom; M. C. Creasy, Catawissa; John Farver, Bloom; T. E. Witmer, Beaver.

TRAVERSE JURY—First Week.

Charles Hughes, Locust; Rolandus Conrad, Centre; Wm. Eves, Madison; Calvin Klinger, Briarcreek; Joseph H. Sitler, Center; Joseph Taylor, Fishingcreek; Wesley Adams, Locust; W. W. Shannon, West Berwick; Boyd Christian, Madison; M. H. Rittenhouse, Briarcreek; Charles Birt, Berwick; Wesley F. Shaffer, Briarcreek; Chas. T Geese, Eontour; A. C. Dildine, Benton township; H. C. Yost, Franklin; James Eyer, Bloom; Horace E. Belles, Orangeville; Clark Bittenbender, Berwick; U. A. Smith, Main; Isaac Benjamin, Berwick; Wm. Boone, Beaver; Daniel Oliver, Berwick; Miles Miller, Sugarloaf; George Alleman, Bloom; Fred Wood, Benton; Charles Shultz, Benton township; Chas. J. Potter, Pine; R. A. Hartman, Berwick; John Shew, Scott; Jos. E. Fry, Berwick; E. K. Creveling, Mifflin; J. F. Bauman, Main; Norman Bower, Berwick; E. F. Stouch, Jackson; Jacob Zimmerman, Conyngham; W. H. Werkheiser, Bloom; W. W. Ruckle, Bloom; George Rhawn, Catawissa; Frank Kashner, Bloom; James Cortright, Conyngham; A. W. Buckalew, Fishingcreek; Henry Wolf, Franklin; Walter Shriner, Conyngham; M. C. Groh, West Berwick; Reno Kleese, Cleveland; Wm. Pullen, West Berwick; Chas. Bibby, Briarcreek; Eli H. Weaver, West Berwick.

PETIT JURORS—Second Week.

Casper Hower, Catawissa township; E. Ross Kester, Hemlock; W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg; J. B. Millard, Scott; Hilbert Albertson, Fishingcreek; J. Hess, West Berwick; J. A. Laub, West Berwick; Joseph Rinard, Catawissa; E. D. Hagenbuch, Scott; T. B. Miller, Bloom; Geo. W. Creasy, Center; Seth B. Lehman, Briarcreek; H. M. Bowman, Mifflin; J. W. Burlingame, Scott; W. A. Myers, West Berwick; A. B. Mendenhall, Jackson; C. S. Fornwald, Bloom; Robert Lee, Madison; James Y. Stackhouse, Pine; J. E. Cox, Bloom; John Trinkle, Bloom; Ira B. McHenry, Benton; Ralph Eves, Greenwood; Thomas Turry, Conyngham; Wm. Ikeler, Orangeville; C. A. Shannon, Benton; J. Harvey Hess, Berwick; A J. George, Bloomsburg; A. C. DeSheppard, Bloom; Alexander Shiner, West Berwick; Calvin Dent, Hemlock; John Custer, Bloom; Bruce Girton, Sugarloaf; W. H. Dennis, Berwick, Frank Hirleman, Jackson; Anthony Cain, Centralia.

Clip this Coupon.

Something to Your Advantage May Be Learned by Using It. If you are not a regular reader of *The Daily Press*, write your name and address on the following coupon, mail it to *The Press*, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will learn something to your advantage:—

I am not a regular reader of "*The Philadelphia Press.*"

Name .....

Address .....

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The following printed card signs are kept in stock at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE:

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For Sale.
This Property for Sale.
This Property for Rent.
This Room for Rent.
Post No Bills.
Keep off the Grass, and others.

Window Cards, Step Cards, Trolley Advertising Cards, and Card Signs of any kind, up to 22 by 28 inches in size, white or colors, printed on short notice. tf.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Alias writ of Levari Facias and sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the Sheriff's Office, at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1909

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

TRACT No. 1.—All that certain messuage, piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner in the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet and corner of land of J. J. Mussleman, thence in said road south forty-four degrees west two hundred and forty-one feet to a point in said road, thence south sixty degrees west two hundred and eighty-seven feet to a post in said road, thence south sixty-four degrees forty-five minutes west one hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes west two hundred and forty three feet to a post in said road, thence north eighty six degrees west two hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes west one hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south seventy-one degrees fifteen minutes west three hundred and sixty-four feet to a post corner in said road, at a private road leading to Rosemont Cemetery Co. thence by said road and other lands of said Armstrong north sixty degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and forty-eight and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north fifty-four degrees thirty minutes east one hundred and eighteen and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north thirty-two degrees and ten minutes east seventy-four feet to a stake, thence north ten degrees forty minutes east one hundred and ninety-nine and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north nine degrees and five minutes east one hundred and eighty-one feet to a stake, thence north four degrees and fifteen minutes east one hundred and thirty-eight feet to a stone corner and other land of said Armstrong, thence by same north eighty-five degrees east nine hundred and ninety-five and five-tenths feet to a corner and land of J. J. Mussleman, thence by the same south eleven degrees east two hundred and sixty-two and five-tenths feet to a post corner in the public road aforesaid, the place of beginning, containing

THIRTEEN AND THREE-TENTHS ACRES.

together with the right to use the private road leading to Rosemont Cemetery and the use of water from a spring located about ninety feet from the northwest corner of the tract of land herein conveyed, on which is erected a large

FLORIST'S PLANT, GREEN HOUSES

and necessary equipment for the florist and nursery business. This property is located within a quarter of a mile of the Town of Bloomsburg, and is well equipped with a modern up-to-date Green House and Nursery Plant capable of immediate operation.

TRACT No. 2.—Beginning at a post on the north side of East Fourth Street, at the intersection of lot No. Twenty-three with the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Co. line; thence westwardly along the north line of said Fourth Street one hundred and sixty-four and seven-tenths feet to Eastern line of lot No. Twenty-eight, one hundred and eighty-four feet to an alley; thence along the southern line in an easterly direction, of said alley to line of said Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company; and thence southwardly along said line to the place of beginning, which embraces lots No. Twenty-five, Twenty-six and Twenty-seven in the plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg. Whereon is erected a large

FLORIST'S PLANT, GREEN HOUSES

and necessary equipment for the florist and nursery business.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Davis Brothers Company, and at the suits of W. R. Sobers, John Jones and John Trinkle vs. Davis Brothers Company, and to be sold as the property of Davis Brothers Company.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

A. W. DUY
CLINTON HERRING
Attorneys. 4-8-3t.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF ELECTION OF TRUSTEES, AND OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMEMTS TO CHARTER.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held in the public parlor of the School, in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, May 3, 1909, between the hours of 2 P. M. and 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing three trustees, to serve for the ensuing three years, on the part of the stockholders, and the selection and the nomination of six persons to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, three of whom, if satisfactory to him, shall be appointed to serve on the Board of Trustees for the ensuing three years on the part of the State.

You are also hereby notified that at the said annual meeting of the stockholders there will be submitted for your approval or disapproval certain proposed Amendments to the Charter, to wit: Amending the name, style and title of the corporation from "The Bloomsburg Literary Institute" to the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School of the Sixth District"; increasing the number of trustees from nine to eighteen; changing the time of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting from the first Saturday to the first Monday in May; designating the officers of the corporation as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer; the manner and mode of election and appointment of trustees; increasing the quorum of the Board of Trustees from five to seven; fixing the capital stock at $39,490.00, divided into 1997 shares; prohibiting dividends upon the capital stock of the corporation, and enlarging the purposes and scope of the institution.

JOHN M. CLARK, Secretary.

4-1-5t.

Annual Bible Conference.

The work of preparing for the coming summer Bible Conference of the United Evangelical Association, which is to be held near Milton in August, is progressing. The deed for the 45-acre grove is to be secured this week. Arrangements have been made to supply the grove with hydrant water. Plans and specifications for a tabernacle, a boarding hall, and the dormitories are adopted and the contract for their erection awarded. Cottages are to be erected during the early summer. Arrangements for furnishing the dormitories are also made. A souvenir program of the meetings to be held August 16–30 is to be issued.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, APRIL, 24, 1909,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate:

All that messuage or piece of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Market Street and Sixth Street thence along the South side of Sixth Street North sixty-four degrees and fifty-six minutes East Seventy-seven and two-twelfth feet, thence North sixty and one-half degrees East one hundred and twenty-one feet and two inches to Whiteman's Alley, thence South twenty-five degrees fifty-six minutes East fifty-four feet to land conveyed to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company by D. J. Waller and Juli. Waller his wife, thence South fifty-seven and one-half degrees West one hundred and ninety-eight and one-half feet to Market Street, thence North twenty-five degrees fifty-six minutes West seventy and one-third feet to the place of beginning,

Whereon is erected

A LARGE BRICK STORE BUILDING,

70 by 42 feet, 3½ stories in heighth, slate roof, equipped with steam heating and electric lights, also another

FRAME BUILDING

on the rear end of lot used as a warehouse.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Company vs. H. G. Supplee, and to be sold as the property of H. G. Supplee.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

Duy & Reimensnyder, Attorneys.

4-1.

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AND

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—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,

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